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The THIRD YEAR

1 JANUARY - 31 MARCH 1948

VOLUME III

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY SPECIAL STAFF, U.S. ARMY		CALL NUMBER 8-3.1 CC 1 C V 3 C 1
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OFFICE OF ORIGIN Historical Division, European Command Frankfurt-AM-Main, Germany		REGRADED <u>UNCLASSIFIED</u> BY AUTHORITY OF <u>U. S. Army, Europe</u> 7 Sept 54
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OCCUPATION FORCES IN
EUROPE SERIES

1947-1948

HISTORICAL DIVISION

EUROPEAN COMMAND

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EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

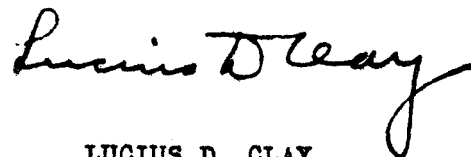
TO : All concerned

1. The War Department has directed that the history of the military occupation of Germany and Austria in World War II be recorded and interpreted as the events transpire. The agency which is responsible for preparing this history is the Office of the Chief Historian, European Command.

2. The Occupation Forces in Europe Series, publication of which was begun in 1947, consists of a series of studies, monographs, and narratives of the history of the occupation. From time to time, the Occupation Forces in Europe Series will include a summary volume giving a narrative history of the occupation. All the studies or volumes published in the Series for the year 1945-46 or a subsequent year make up the official history of the occupation for that year.

3. Each publication in the Occupation Forces in Europe Series is based upon a thorough study of the correspondence, directives, and other documents relating to the subject. It serves also as a digest and summary of the pertinent passages of the reports of operations which are made periodically to the Office of the Chief Historian by all staff divisions and major units of the European Command. Each publication in the Series, before being issued, is reviewed by the staff divisions or subordinate command whose responsibilities indicate a primary interest in the subject matter.

4. All persons to whose attention these publications come are invited to forward to the Office of the Chief Historian, European Command, APO 757, their comments and criticisms, in order to make available all facts from which a definitive history may be prepared in the War Department.



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Commander-in-Chief

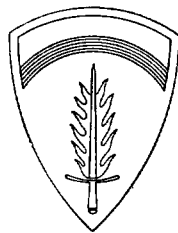
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The Third Year of the Occupation

THE THIRD QUARTER: 1 January — 31 March 1948



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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1947-48

Lt. Col. E. C. C. C.
7 Sept 54

HISTORICAL DIVISION
EUROPEAN COMMAND
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1948

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VOLUME THREE

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The contents of the following chapter are UNCLASSIFIED:

Chapter XXI: CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES

Chapter XVII

JUDGE ADVOCATE

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: CANCELLED
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command.
(Ltr of 25 Apr. 51)*

Chapter XVII

JUDGE ADVOCATE

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE DIVISION

1. Organizational Changes.

On 22 March 1948, the Judge Advocate Division announced the organization of a Courts-Martial Branch to assist the Judge Advocate in performing functions devolving upon him as a result of the assumption of general court-martial jurisdiction by the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe. Lt. Col. Carlton G. Schenken, was designated as chief of the (1) branch. Concurrently with the establishment of the Courts-Martial Branch, the Disciplinary and General Court-Martial Section of the Military Justice Branch was inactivated. The personnel of this section were transferred to the Disciplinary Section of the Courts-Martial Branch, which assumed supervision of disciplinary matters relating to personnel under

the general court-martial jurisdiction of the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe. The remaining functions and responsibilities of the inactivated section were absorbed by Clearance and Procedure Section of the Military Justice Branch.

2. Personnel Problems.

During the first quarter of 1948, the Judge Advocate Division was maintained at its authorized strength. Four Judge Advocate officers were received from the United States and one legally trained Infantry officer was obtained from the Military Liquidating Agency (U.S.) (MILA). These officers, as well as other legally trained officers, civilian lawyers, and court reporters who became surplus to the 7708th War Crimes Group, were added to the existing Staff Judge Advocate sections of the European Command or were used to staff the new sections being organized in some of the military posts.

3. Participation of Staff Members in Conferences.

Representatives of the Judge Advocate Division attended 31 conferences on such subjects as the establishment of the writ of habeas corpus and bail in Germany; the revision of the EUCOM Standing Operating Procedure on arrest, search, and seizure; the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over United States military and civilian personnel stationed in France; and the revision of EUCOM circulars on illegal barter and currency control.

4. Planning Occasioned by Proposed Transfer of Military Government to State Department.

In anticipation of the State Department's assumption of military government operations, scheduled to take place in June 1948, a study was made by the Military Justice Branch to determine the appropriate jurisdiction for the prosecution of offenses which might be committed by State Department employees in Germany. The subsequent cancellation of the plan to turn over to the State Department the control of the civil aspects of the occupation made further consideration of this subject unnecessary. During the period 12 to 20 March, the Chief of the International Affairs Branch attended conferences in Frankfurt and Berlin on the subject of the proposed transfer of military government functions from the Army to the State Department.

MILITARY JUSTICE

5. Changes in General Court-Martial Jurisdiction.

Several changes in the established pattern of exercising general court-martial jurisdiction were occasioned by the reorganization of the European Command during the first quarter of 1948. On the basis of extensive studies relating to the scheduled discontinuance of the First and Second Military Districts and Headquarters Command, EUCOM, requests were made of the Department of the Army on 3 March 1948 for

grants of general court-martial jurisdiction to be exercised by the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe, and the commanding officers of Frankfurt, Munich, Nürnberg, and Wetzlar Military Posts. The authority requested was granted by the President of the United States on 16 March (2) 1948. Accordingly, a schedule of changes in the exercise of general court-martial jurisdiction was established to become effective during the second quarter of 1948. These plans provided that the exercise of general court-martial jurisdiction by the U.S. Constabulary and the 1st Infantry Division would be restricted to their own troops on 1 April and 1 May 1948, respectively. On 1 April 1948, the commanding officers of Frankfurt and Wetzlar Military Posts would assume general court-martial jurisdiction within their respective posts. On the same date, the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe, would assume general court-martial jurisdiction within the military posts of Darmstadt, Heidelberg, and Stuttgart. To coincide with the discontinuance of the First Military District, the commanding officers of Munich and Nürnberg Military Posts were to assume general court-martial jurisdiction within their respective posts on 1 May 1948. On the same date, the posts of Augsburg, Garmisch, Regensburg, and Würzburg would come under the general court-martial (3) jurisdiction of the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe.

6. Efforts to Improve Administration of Military Justice.

a. Results of the examinations in military law and justice, administered to all officers in the European Command in the latter part of 1947, became known during the period under review. It was found that

99 percent of the officers had made a satisfactory showing. Since these examinations were preceded by self-instruction in military law and justice, supplemented by more or less formal courses conducted by military posts for officers deemed to need more instruction, the results were believed to indicate that the European Command was better equipped than ever before to administer military justice. All officers who had failed to make a satisfactory showing were required to take a new
(4)
examination.

b. In an effort to coordinate military government and military action to suppress black-market activities, the attention of all Staff Judge Advocates was directed to the wide disparity in punishment imposed on various categories of offenders convicted of black-market offenses and currency violations. Steps were taken to expedite the investigation and prosecution of persons subject to military law who were implicated jointly with Germans and other nationals in the commission of such offenses.

7. Study of Cases.

A large number of cases were studied to determine whether they constituted offenses punishable under Federal statutes, the Articles of War, Army Regulations, or EUCOM directives. When prosecution seemed unwarranted, recommendations were made as to the proper disciplinary action to be taken. Numerous requests for the transfer of military personnel from the European Command to the United States and vice versa to stand trial for alleged offenses were dealt with on the basis of their merits. Opinions were also rendered by the Judge Advocate Division on

problems concerning matters of policy submitted by subordinate commands and by other divisions of EUCOM Headquarters.

8. Subjects of Opinions Rendered.

Among the opinions rendered by the Judge Advocate during the first quarter of 1948, were the following: that a confession alone was insufficient to establish a theft where the owner was unable to prove a shortage of the articles purportedly stolen; that an officer convicted of embezzling silver bullion could not claim title to articles manufactured therefrom; that a soldier reenlisting in a grade which he was not entitled to hold, could not be charged for making false claims for pay received in that capacity; and that it was not an offense to advise a witness to withhold testimony against which that witness could invoke the privilege against self-incrimination.

9. Other Operations.

The Judge Advocate's Division continued to handle complaints and delinquency reports concerning officers on duty with EUCOM Headquarters. Forty such cases were dealt with during the first three months of 1948, with no action by courts-martial or under Article of War 104 resulting. Six General Court Martial Orders were published during the quarter: one remitting the remainder of the sentence of a Polish guard; one remitting the remainder of the sentence of a German prisoner of war; three permitting the restoration to duty of two general prisoners; and one establishing the identity of a soldier tried under a name other than

his own. Forty-five Department of the Army General Court-Martial Orders pertaining to military personnel in the European Command were also handled during the quarter under review.

10. Pretrial Confinement.

A decrease in the average length of pretrial confinement during the first quarter of 1948 is indicated in the accompanying tabulation.

	Persons confined on 31 Mar 48		Persons confined on 31 Dec 47	
	8 days w/o charges	20 days w/o trial	8 days w/o charges	20 days w/o trial
Hq Comd, EUCOM . .	1	13	2	18
Second Mil Dist . .	0	0	6	13
US Army, Europe . .	2	12	0	0
Wetzlar Mil Post. .	0	2	0	0
First Mil Dist . .	0	5	4	9
Berlin Comd, OMGUS	0	0	0	5
Bremerhaven POE . .	0	0	0	1
AGRC	0	1	0	2
USFA	0	0	0	1
USAFE	1	1	0	1
Total	4	34	12	50

The reduction in the average length of pretrial confinement resulted in the main from continued efforts to apply the policy of confining accused persons only when the offenses warranted. Constant surveillance of the various commands was instrumental in reducing protracted periods of pretrial confinement and eliminating instances of unwarranted confinement.

11. Statistical Analysis of the Administration of Military Justice.

The average number of days elapsed per accused from date of restraint or date of charges, whichever was earlier, to action by the reviewing authority increased during the quarter, as shown in the accompanying tabulation.

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>
GCM cases tried in all jurisdictions	127	111	143
Accused tried by GCM in all jurisdictions	136	118	165
Number of accused for whom records of trial were forwarded to The Judge Advocate General	108	106	211
Average number of days elapsed per accused from date of restraint or date of charges, whichever was earlier, to action by the reviewing authority	77.4	76.9	91.1

The majority of subordinate commands decreased the time elapsing between restraint of accused and action by the reviewing authority during February and March. One or two commands, however, disposed of a considerable number of cases that had been awaiting trial for some time, thus doubling the number of records normally forwarded to The Judge Advocate General. The court-martial rate per thousand for the first quarter of 1948 was 21.9, to be compared with 23.3 for the last quarter of 1947.

MILITARY AFFAIRS BRANCH

12. Nature of the Work of the Branch.

Although the number of informal requests increased considerably during the quarter under review, the regular case load remained approximately at the level of the preceding quarter, a total of 146 cases being handled. Upon request, contracts were examined for legal sufficiency. A study of the limits of force and the extent of use of firearms authorized in the protection of government property was prepared.

13. Subjects of Opinions Rendered.

Questions dealt with during the quarter included the legal sufficiency of Boards of Officers to determine liability for loss of public and nonappropriated funds, the disposition of currency and other personal property impounded as evidence in court-martial cases, and the eligibility of privately owned motor vehicles for registration under existing directives. Other problems concerning both military and civilian personnel embraced a wide range of subjects, such as the right of a German scientist to compensation for breach of a contract entered into with the U.S. government; whether a divorce decree obtained in Czechoslovakia imposed a waiting period on either of the parties before remarriage; the action to be taken in the case of an alleged deserter, who, while on leave in Germany in 1937, was drafted into the Luftwaffe, served in the Soviet Union, and surrendered upon termination of hostilities to American military authorities; the authority competent to

appoint a reduction board in the case of a detached platoon; and the status of a Polish national, the wife of a discharged American soldier, with respect to post exchange and commissary privileges. Opinions were also rendered on the disposition of valuables discovered on property requisitioned by the U.S. Army for use as an officers' club; the claim of a former U.S. Army officer for the repayment in military Payment Certificates of personal funds advanced in Allied Military Marks prior to currency conversion; and the feasibility of returning Germans or displaced persons formerly employed by OMGUS to the U.S. Zone for trial. An effort was made to define the jurisdiction of military government courts and courts martial over persons who were illegally in the U.S. Zone, and to specify the proper jurisdiction for the trial of such persons with a view to bringing about their deportation from the Zone.

14. Opinions Related to Insurance.

The Judge Advocate Division was asked to examine insurance policies affording coverage to teachers in the Dependents School Service, and to compare accident insurance policies issued by Swiss insurance companies in the European Command with those of American firms. An opinion was requested on the adequacy of workmen's compensation insurance provided for employees of the Dependents School Service.

15. Work of the Branch Related to the Income Tax.

Congressional legislation requiring the prompt payment of income taxes that had been postponed by reason of military service or absence

from the United States created the problem of furnishing adequate legal advice on income tax matters covering the entire period between 1940 and 1948. Arrangements were made to obtain the services of tax consultants from the Treasury Department in Washington, and courses of instruction were prepared for representatives of the legal assistance offices in the field. (5) Tax forms were requisitioned from the United States to supply all persons liable to income tax in the European Command. In addition, members of the Judge Advocate Division rendered advice and assistance to taxpayers stationed in and near Frankfurt.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BRANCH

16. Volume of Work.

The International Affairs Branch of the Judge Advocate Division handled 149 cases during the period between 1 January and 31 March 1948. Formal opinions were rendered on 76 of these, while 20 additional opinions were coordinated with other branches of the Judge Advocate Division and 23 others were coordinated with other staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters.

17. Subjects of Opinions Rendered.

Opinions were rendered on such subjects as the disposition of personal effects of persons dying in foreign countries; the alleged ill treatment of members of the Polish II Corps; the right to acquire title

to property found during combat; the payment of board and lodging for enlisted men confined by the Swiss authorities; social insurance contributions by Germans and displaced persons working for the U.S. Army; the extradition of a United States citizen from France into the U.S. Zone of Germany; claims arising out of the falsification of a base post office pay roll in France; confirmation of a Czechoslovak divorce decree; revision of circulars on the control of currency and black-market activities; the erection of a memorial in Malmedy, Belgium; and the writing of complementary instructions necessary to support a military government ordinance providing for the writ of habeas corpus.

18. War Crimes Activities.

The completion of the war crimes trials at Dachau caused a decrease in the number of war crimes matters referred to the Judge Advocate Division for action, but 113 war crimes problems were nevertheless handled during the first quarter of 1948. There was a substantial increase in the number of petitions for clemency and pardon received from convicted war criminals, 36 of these petitions being received during January. Most of the petitions were written in German and were fairly long, making it necessary to obtain translations and to check the records of the 7708th War Crimes Group to determine the status of each case.

19. Organization of War Crimes Boards of Review.

On 6 January 1948 two additional Boards of Review were organized
(6)
in Munich, the staff being obtained from the 7708th War Crimes Group.

The members of these boards, five lieutenant colonels, one major, and one civilian attorney, were placed on temporary duty with the Judge Advocate Division and assigned for duty in Munich. On 17 March 1948 the staff of the boards of review in Munich were changed to include four (7) lieutenant colonels, two majors, and one civilian attorney. At the end of March 1948, the War Crimes Boards of Review at EUCOM Headquarters comprised one colonel as Chief of Branch, five lieutenant colonels, one major, and one civilian attorney.

20. Functions of War Crimes Boards of Review.

All records of war crimes trials conducted by the 7708th War Crimes Group were examined and reviewed by the boards before presentation to the Judge Advocate. The boards submitted a written report on each case referred to them, stating whether the court was legally constituted and had jurisdiction of the accused and of the offense; whether there was any error or irregularity in the record of trial which resulted in an injustice to the accused; whether the sentence recommended by the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes was complete; and whether all material facts were set forth. In addition, the boards considered petitions for clemency, which had been submitted subsequent to the review by the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes. These petitions were acknowledged, and a complete report was written on each. A total of 143 cases was handled during the first quarter of 1948, involving 46 death sentences, 97 sentences of imprisonment ranging from six months to life, and 24 acquittals.

21. Petitions for Clemency.

a. On 26 November 1947, a policy was formulated for controlling and making uniform for all agencies operating under the Judge Advocate Division, the handling of petitions for clemency and stays of execution (8) filed on behalf of convicted war criminals. All clemency petitions received were given full consideration, whether or not they had been received prior to final action.

b. The considerable increase in the number of clemency petitions submitted was due in part to the fact that the execution of war criminals convicted in military government courts under the supervision of the Judge Advocate, EUCOM, were stayed on 29 January 1948, by order of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, pending action by the Department of the Army on certain petitions addressed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Petitions on behalf of prisoners under approved sentence of death or (9) imprisonment were forwarded to the Department of the Army, to whom, also, an authenticated copy of the record of trial and allied papers was subsequently sent. Petitions addressed to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Army, or The Judge Advocate General, submitted on behalf of prisoners under approved sentences of death or imprisonment, were forwarded for final action to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, who was authorized to act finally on petitions addressed to these (10) officials. The majority of petitions were addressed to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, or to one of his subordinates, and were dealt with by one of the Boards of Review and submitted to the Judge Advocate, Headquarters, EUCOM, who was authorized to grant temporary stays of execution

(11)

in war crimes cases. At the close of March, there were 76 prisoners at Landsberg Prison under stay of execution. Included in the records of trial dealt with were several cases involving a large number of accused, such as the Malmedy Case, with 73 accused, and the Buchenwald concentration Camp case, of which the review was begun in March 1948.

7708TH WAR CRIMES GROUP

22. General Activities.

Some war crimes activities of the Judge Advocate Division continued to be carried out through the 7708th War Crimes Group, which was located in Munich and commanded by the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes. The trial of all the most important war crimes cases in which perpetrators, witnesses, and evidence were available and of which the successful prosecution was reasonably certain was completed at the end of 1947. During the first quarter of 1948, activities were concentrated on posttrial action on cases already tried and upon the surrender of war crimes suspects whose extradition had been requested by other nations prior to 1 November 1947, and all such requests were disposed of before the end of March.

23. Administration.

The personnel of the 7708th War Crimes Group was reduced from 404 officers and enlisted men on 1 January 1948 to 169 on 31 March 1948.

All foreign war crimes liaison detachments assigned for duty with the 7708th War Crimes Group were inactivated. The Dachau Detachment was inactivated on 14 January 1948, and all records were transferred or otherwise disposed of, personnel was reassigned, all property was turned in, and all buildings and facilities were surrendered to the proper German authorities.

24. Extradition.

During the first two weeks of January 1948, 96 persons who had been requested by other nations prior to 1 November 1947 were surrendered as war crimes suspects, and 17 persons who were covered by similar requests, but who were of interest at the diplomatic level and regarding whom diplomatic agencies had not rendered decisions, were transferred to the 7707th European Command Intelligence Center. Responsibility for the disposition of the latter was assumed by the Director, Legal Division, OMGUS. All extradition records maintained by the 7708th War Crimes Group were transferred to the Legal Division, OMGUS, according to the instructions of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. (12) The accompanying table gives the statistics of the completed extradition mission of the 7708th War Crimes Group.

<u>Country making request</u>	<u>No. of persons requested</u>	<u>No. of persons surrendered</u>	<u>Cases closed administratively</u>
Austria	33	15	18
Belgium	281	93	188
Bulgaria	18	0	18
Czechoslovakia	960	354	606
Denmark	28	21	7
France	2,224	1,397	827
Greece	10	3	7
Hungary	94	0	94
Italy	5	2	3
Luxemburg	109	62	47
Netherlands	157	98	59
Norway	29	9	20
Poland	2,202	1,172	1,030
Soviet Union	65	45	20
United Kingdom	1,682	592	1,090
Yugoslavia	219	51	168
Total	8,116	3,914	4,202

Delivery of the persons in the cases which were closed administratively was not made for various reasons, including the impossibility of obtaining clearance for the persons, inability to locate the suspects, and the fact that the persons requested were located in other Zones.

25. Posttrial Action on War Crimes Cases.

During the first quarter of 1948, reviews and recommendations concerning 164 cases involving 380 accused persons were forwarded to the Post Trial Division, leaving a remainder of 53 cases involving 261 accused persons to be reviewed. Plans were formulated and preliminary steps were taken to transfer all war crimes records of trial, war crimes material, indexes, and working tools to the Post Trial Division upon the inactivation of 7708th War Crimes Group, which was scheduled to take place prior to 30 June 1948.

FOOTNOTES

N.B. Unless otherwise stated, this chapter is based upon the report of operations submitted by the Judge Advocate for the period 1 January-31 March 1948.

1. Memo No 7, EUCOM, JA Div, 22 Mar 48, subj: "Activation of Courts-Martial Branch and Transfer of Personnel and Functions"; same, No 15, 25 Mar 48, subj: "Exercise of GCM Jurisdiction by the Commanding General, USAREUR."

2. Cable W-97667, 16 Mar 48, Dept of the Army from AG to C in C, EUCOM.

3. GO 29, EUCOM, 22 Mar 48.

4. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Mar 48, file AG 250.4 JAG-AGO, subj: "Re-examination in Military Law and Justice."

5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 17 Jan 48, file AG 012.2 JAG-AGO, subj: "Income Tax School."

6. Memo No 1, Hq, EUCOM, JA Div, 6 Jan 48, subj: "Boards of Review for War Crimes Cases."

7. Memos Nos 2 and 6, 15 and 17 Mar 48, Hq, EUCOM, JA Div, subj: "Boards of Review for War Crimes Cases."

8. SOP No 2, Hq, EUCOM, JA Div.

9. Cables WX-93958, 14 Jan 48; WX-94284, 20 Jan 48.

10. Cable WX-88781, 22 Oct 47.

11. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Office of C in C, 22 Jul 47, subj: "Delegation of Authority to Grant Temporary Stays of Execution in War Crimes."

12. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Office of C in C, 17 Nov 47, file AG 000.5 (LD), subj: "Extradition of Alleged War Criminals from the American Zone of Occupation, Including Land Bremen, and the American Section of Berlin, Subsequent to 1 November 1947" (copy in Hq, EUCOM, JA Div, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48).

Chapter XVIII

ADJUTANT GENERAL

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief*
European Command
ltc of 25 April 1951

Chapter XVIII

ADJUTANT GENERAL

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL DIVISION

1. Organizational Changes.

Few changes occurred in the organization of the Adjutant General Division during the first three months of 1948. The Machine Records Branch was assigned the mission of the former Statistical Section, Military Strength Control Branch, Personnel and Administration Division, at the time of the latter's discontinuance on 9 February 1948. This was accomplished, however, without the addition of personnel. In anticipation of the move of EUCOM Headquarters to Heidelberg, the Library and Mimeograph Reproduction and Distribution Section was transferred on 31 March from the Publications Branch, which was to remain at Höchst, to the Operations and Records Branch.

2. Key Personnel.

As during the preceding quarter, the division's activities were directed by the following key officers: Executive Officer, Lt. Col. S. J. Codner; Military Personnel Branch, Lt. Col. George Seleno; Operations and Records Branch, Lt. Col. Peter Calza; Machine Records Branch, Lt. Col. Charles T. Campbell; Publications Branch, Maj. Robert F. Shearer; and Postal Branch, Col. George V. W. Pope. Col. John A. Klein arrived from the United States on 9 February 1948 to assume the duties of Adjutant General. Colonel Klein replaced Col. George V. W. Pope, who had been serving as Acting Adjutant General as well as EUCOM Postal Officer since 1 December 1947.

3. Operating Strength.

At the beginning of 1948, the Adjutant General Division was operating with 20 persons less than its authorized strength. In the course of the first quarter of 1948, the authorization was reduced by 1 officer, and the number of persons actually assigned decreased from 653 to 645, as a continuing reflection of the effort toward strength reduction in EUCOM Headquarters. Authorized and actual strength in the various categories of personnel at the beginning and end of the quarter was as follows:

	1 Jan 48		31 Mar 48	
	Authorized	Actual	Authorized	Actual
Officers	29	30	28	31
Warrant officers	4	3	4	3
Enlisted persons	134	126	134	129
United States-Allied civilians	167	166	167	153
Germans and displaced persons	339	328	339	329
Total.	673	653	672	645

4. Establishment of the Adjutant General, EUCOM (Rear).

During February 1948, an advanced echelon of the Adjutant General Division moved to Heidelberg to serve Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), which was established on 20 February as a step in the transfer of Headquarters, EUCOM, from Frankfurt to Heidelberg. ⁽⁷⁾ Supervising Adjutant General operations in Heidelberg was Lt. Col. E. Doherty, the staff member ⁽⁸⁾ of the Executive Office in charge of Methods and Management.

5. Reduction in Recurring Reports.

During the first three months of 1948, the Adjutant General conducted a campaign to reduce the number of recurring reports required of subordinate commanders by EUCOM Headquarters. As a result of careful study, it appeared that the total of 157 required reports could be reduced by ⁽⁹⁾ approximately 15 percent by 15 April.

PROCUREMENT OF OFFICERS

6. Officers' Reserve Corps.

After 1 January, the policy of the Department of the Army requiring AUS officers, with certain exceptions, to become members of the Officers' Reserve Corps (ORC) by 1 April or relinquish their AUS appointments led to an acceleration of ORC recruitment of officers on active duty. Prior to 31 March, 1,999 applications were received, 1,698 letters of appointment were mailed, and 2,516 oaths of office were

administered--to be compared with 1,026 applications, 1,472 letters of
(10)
appointment, and 1,984 oaths administered in the preceding quarter.

At the close of March the cumulative total of 6,698 applications had
been received, accepted, and letters of appointment mailed; and 6,514
(11)
oaths had been administered since the start of the program in June 1947.

Between 1 January and 31 March, 86 applications for direct appointment in
the ORC were received from enlisted men and civilians in the European
Command. Of these, 75 were referred to The Adjutant General in Washington,
4 were rejected by EUCOM Headquarters, and 12 were rejected by the
Adjutant General. Letters of appointment for 16 applicants were received
from The Adjutant General, and 6 acceptances from successful applicants
were forwarded to Washington. Four applications from persons who had
returned to the United States were forwarded to armies in the United States
(12)
for completion of action.

7. Medical and Dental Corps Appointments.

The Regular Army recruitment program for male officers of the
Medical and Dental Corps, suspended on 30 September 1947 and revived on 21
November because of the threatened severity of Medical Department shortages,
was still in progress at the end of March 1948. During the first quarter
of 1948, 14 applications for permanent medical appointments were dispatched
to The Adjutant General after being passed by designated evaluating boards.
During the same period, 7 earlier applications were passed by evaluating
(13)
boards and forwarded to Washington for final approval.

8. Army Nurse and Women's Medical Specialist Corps.

Acting upon authorization of the Department of the Army received in September 1947, the European Command completed the testing prescribed for integration into the Regular Army and administered appointments to 29 nurses and 1 female medical specialist. Forty-five appointments to the Army Nurse Corps were also made among applicants not required to submit to the pre-scribed testing.
(14)

9. Recall of Former AUS Officers to Active Duty.

During the three months ending 31 March 1948, two former AUS officers who had applied for reinstatement of their commissions were re-called to active duty at the direction of the Department of the Army.
(15)

10. Competitive Tours for Permanent Appointment.

Circulars 101 and 210, War Department, 1947, authorized the placing of selected AUS officers on competitive tour for the purpose of obtaining Regular Army commissions as second lieutenants. During the first quarter of 1948, 102 such officers were placed on competitive tour in the European Command.
(16)

11. Officer Candidates.

Between 1 January and 31 March 1948, EUCOM Headquarters received the applications of 21 officer candidates, of whom 11 were selected for training, 6 were rejected, and 1 declined appointment. Three applications were forwarded to The Adjutant General with the indorsement of EUCOM Headquarters and the enlisted men concerned were returned to the United States to enter school.
(17)

12. Appointments to the U.S. Military Academy.

In December 1947, a month following the selection of 24 men as the EUCOM quota for attendance at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, the

Department of the Army advised EUCOM Headquarters that the lack of eligible candidates in the United States permitted enlargement of the quota from the European Command. At the end of December, 10 additional selections were made from the first list of applicants, and the credentials of the candidates were forwarded to Washington for final appointment. Confirmation of the supplementary appointments was received from the Department of the Army early in 1948, and the 10 enlisted men concerned were returned to the United States for attendance at the USMA Preparatory School.

THE APPOINTMENT OF WARRANT OFFICERS

13. Regular Army Appointments.

In January 1948 the Department of the Army authorized the granting of permanent warrants in the Regular Army to eligible applicants. The warrant-officer procurement program was publicized throughout the European Command by means of radio and news releases, and directives for its application were drawn up by EUCOM Headquarters and disseminated among the major commands. Two officers were sent to Washington on temporary duty to receive instruction in the Army-wide warrant-officer program. By 31 March, 64 applications had been received by EUCOM Headquarters. The last date for the submission of applications was fixed at 31 May.

14. Appointment of Warrant Officers, WAC, AUS.

On 13 January 1948 the Department of the Army authorized the procurement of warrant officers (junior grade) in the WAC, AUS. By the end of March, 68 applications submitted by enlisted women of the European Command were received by EUCOM Headquarters and forwarded to The Adjutant General.

15. Appointment of Warrant Officers in the CIC.

During the quarter under review, 41 warrant officers were appointed
(23)
by EUCOM Headquarters for duty with the Counter Intelligence Corps.

THE ENLISTMENT PROGRAM

16. Statistics of Enlistments in the European Command.

There were 50 reenlistments in the Regular Army within the European Command during the first three months of 1948. Of these, 19 occurred in January, 14 in February, and 17 in March. Extensions of enlistments for the same period totaled 1,763 (exclusive of the Air Force) including 959 in January, 382 in February, and 422 in March. Since the commencement of the recruiting campaign in September 1945, a cumulative total of 55,956 enlistments had been made in the European Command by 31 March 1948. Enlistments obtained prior to the beginning of 1948 were as follows: from Sep-
(24)
tember through December 1945, 37,267; 1946, 16,882; and 1947, 1,745.

17. Enlistments in the United States for Service in the European Command.

The Department of the Army kept in force its objective of enlisting 6,000 men each month for service in the European Command. Inaugurated on 1 August 1947, this program was intended to be of only five months' duration and to expire on 31 December 1948; however, only 7,405 enlistees in the United States specified assignment in the European Command before the end of December, so it appeared advisable to continue the drive. Under the terms set forth by the Department of the Army, initial assignment in Europe was

offered to reenlistees who were in or below the third enlisted grade
(25)
without regard to military occupational specialties. Between 1 January
and 31 March 1948, 6,921 additional enlistments of this kind were procured
in the United States, bringing the total number enlisted in the course of
(26)
the drive to 14,326.

18. Reenlistment of Former AUS Officers in the First Grade.

On 4 February 1948 the Department of the Army ordered that AUS
officers desiring to join the Regular Army in the first enlisted grade
must be separated from the service and reenlist prior to 30 September
1948. Officers who held the grade of sergeant or higher in the Regular
Army on 1 January 1941 could, until the right was suspended on 22 March,
request a certificate of eligibility to reenlist in the first grade upon
release from their commissioned status in the AUS, whatever date that
(27)
might be.

19. Emergency Returnees.

During the three months ending 31 March 1948, 660 military
persons were returned to the United States for emergency reasons, as
compared with 555 returned during the final quarter of 1947. Of those
returning home under the emergency program, the Department of the Army
classified 376 cases as urgent, 173 as special, and 111 as important. By
(28)
31 March 1948, a total of 25,273 members of the Army assigned to the
European Command had gone to the United States under the emergency-
(29)
leave plan since its inception in October 1945. Monthly figures

governing emergency returns for the quarter under review were as
(30)
follows:

Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Urgent	139	102	135	376
Special.	73	51	49	173
Important.	42	28	41	111
Total.	254	181	225	660

NONBATTLE CASUALTIES

20. Reporting and Investigation.

On 15 March 1948 the Department of the Air Force assumed the responsibility for investigating and analyzing its own casualties. The direct effect of this change was to increase the work of the AG Casualty Branch, since casualties involving Air Force personnel thereafter had to be reported both to the Air Force and to the Army in Washington, instead of to the Army alone. At the end of March, action was being taken to amend casualty procedures within the European Command to insure proper separation by departments. With the inactivation of the Second Military District, EUCOM Headquarters assumed responsibility for casualty investigations for the posts of Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Darmstadt, and Wetzlar. (31)

21. Quarterly Casualty Analysis.

Between 1 January and 31 March 1948, 67 deaths, exclusive of aircraft fatalities, occurred among EUCOM personnel, as compared with 77 reported during the preceding quarter. As in the past, motor-vehicle accidents predominated among the causes, producing approximately 30 percent of the fatalities. Gunshot wounds, including those received while hunting, were the second greatest cause, accounting for about 26 percent of the deaths. Eight of the firearms casualties were classified as probable suicides. Deaths from natural causes, approximately 22 percent of all deaths, corresponded closely to the natural-death rate for the last quarter of 1947. Deaths of military and civilian members of the occupation forces were reported to The Adjutant General in Washington as follows:

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Traffic	5	7	8	20
Gunshot	5	8	5	18
Rail	0	1	0	1
Fall	0	1	0	1
Burns	0	1	0	1
Poison	1	0	0	1
Drowning	1	1	1	3
Asphyxiation	2	0	0	2
Fighting	1	0	0	1
Blow	1	0	1	2
Natural	7	1	7	15
Undetermined	0	0	2	2
Total	23	20	24	67

22. Aircraft Accidents.

According to official records, 12 fatalities occurred in the crash of a C-47 airplane in France on 27 January 1948, en route from Istres, France, to Udine, Italy, and 9 in the crash of a B-17 airplane while searching for the missing C-47. The 20 persons aboard the C-47 which disappeared in November 1947 en route to Rhein-Main Air Base from Italy, were still being carried as "missing" and therefore were not listed among the 29 reported aircraft fatalities.

MILITARY PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

23. Volume of Work.

The volume of work in the Personnel Section increased slightly beginning in January 1948, owing largely to the policy of the Department of the Army requiring all AUS officers to sign a new category commitment or be separated by 30 June 1948. Compared with the final quarter of 1947, the number of assignments made decreased from 242 to 182; details in arm or service, from 374 to 203; leaves to the United States, from 417 to 287; separation of officers, from 215 to 72; and extensions of oversea tours of duty, from 374 to 263. To offset this lessening of activity, however, the number of actions pertaining to reassignments increased from 27 to 203; marriages, from 84 to 173; category changes, from 209 to 586; and applications for school attendance, from 153 to 206. Miscellaneous matters concerned with officer administration increased from 51 to 445, owing in

large part to the influx of applications from AUS officers and warrant officers for certificates of eligibility for enlistment in the first grade. (37) The accompanying tabulation shows the work of the Personnel Section during the first quarter of 1948. (38)

	Enlisted	Officer	Total
Assignments			186
Reassignments			203
Malassignments			0
Details in arm or service and relief from detail			205
Transfers			320
Leaves to United States			287
Redeployment to United States			5
Rotation to United States			46
Extensions of overseas tour			623
Marriages			173
Divorces			1
Category changes			586
School applications			206
Changes in name, birthdate, etc.			90
Demotions			0
Separations, United States	105	278	383
Retirements	67	6	73
Resignations		26	26
Reclassification (WD 302, 46)		4	4
Miscellaneous action	131	445	576
Separations, overseas	48	72	120

24. Promotion of Officers.

Actions concerning promotions of officers during the period 1 January and 31 March were as follows: (39)

	1st Lt	Capt	Maj	Lt Col	Total
Recommended	129	14	6	2	151
Approved	115	14	6	0	135
Disapproved	4	0	0	1	5
Recommendations returned to organizations	10	0	0	0	10

25. Orders.

A total of 2,789 letter orders were published during the quarter under review, as follows: January, 1,037; February, 833; March 919. An AG Orders Unit was set up with the advance section of the Adjutant General Division (Rear) at Heidelberg on 22 February. One enlisted man and one Allied civilian employee formed the nucleus of this unit. Both letter and special orders were prepared and published by the rear element. Travel orders were published for temporary duty within Germany only. Funds for travel outside Germany were extremely limited, and all requests for temporary duty outside Germany and Austria were carefully examined so as (40) to reduce travel for temporary-duty purposes to a minimum.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

26. Bronze Star Medal.

A total of 1,128 Bronze Star Medal awards were received and issued through the Awards and Decorations Subsection. This was an increase of 477 over the number given during the quarterly period ending 31 December

1947. It was expected that Department of the Army letter orders awarding these medals to holders of the Combat Infantry and Combat Medical Badges would continue to be received in the European Command in (41) the same, or a greater, quantity, during the next quarterly period.

27. World War II Victory Medals and American Defense Medals.

A total of 593 World War II Victory Medals and 463 American Defense Medals were issued during the month of February to officers assigned to the general and special staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters. (42)

28. Army of Occupation Medal.

Issuance of the Army of Occupation Medal, World War II, with clasps, to officers of the general and special staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters, was to begin as soon as the medals arrived from the Quartermaster Supply Depot at Giessen. Current estimates showed a total of 657 officers who were eligible to receive the Occupation Medal with the "Germany" clasp, while 10 were eligible for both the "Germany" and "Japan" clasps, for service in the Army of Occupation both in Germany and Japan. (43)

29. Medal of Freedom.

Authority for EUCOM Headquarters to award the Medal of Freedom ended on 24 January 1948. The final general order for this award was published on 23 January 1948; however, many recommendations for its presentation continued to be received from various military attaches and

other sources. Cases of extreme importance or political significance were forwarded to The Adjutant General, Special Staff, U.S. Army. In other cases, letters of appreciation were forwarded from EUCOM Headquarters to the foreign nationals concerned through the offices of the military attaches. A total of 149 awards for the Medal of Freedom were published in the last general order without clearance from the foreign governments concerned; therefore, these awards were not immediately forwarded for presentation.

30. Commendation Ribbon Awards.

EUCOM Headquarters continued to publish Commendation Ribbon Awards. This decoration was redesignated "Commendation Ribbon" from the former "Army Commendation Ribbon" by the Department of the Army on 26 February 1948. Army Commendation Certificates previously in use were still being used for presentation of this award, pending arrival of new forms from the Department of the Army, which were not expected for about three (45) months.

31. Foreign Awards.

American military and former military personnel in the European Command were not to be permitted to accept foreign awards and decorations after 24 July 1948. During the quarter under review, requests to accept and wear awards from other governments were forwarded to the Department of the Army for approval. The authority for EUCOM Headquarters to approve (46) foreign awards had ended on 2 September 1947.

32. Decoration of Americans by France.

1st Lt. John Oller, Intelligence Division, Headquarters, EUCOM, and S. Sgt. Matthew F. Blaney, also attached to EUCOM Headquarters in the AG Postal Branch, were presented with the Bronze Medal of French Gratitude in a ceremony at the French Liaison Mission in Frankfurt on 28 January 1948. Col. A. J. de La Bretesche, Chief of the French Liaison Section, Headquarters, EUCOM, made the presentation on behalf of the Government of the French Republic. The medals were awarded "for distinguished services rendered to France" by the two men in conjunction with their Army assignments, which included close cooperation with the French forces.
(47)

33. Decoration of French Liaison Chief by EUCOM.

Col. Andre J. de La Bretesche, French Army, Chief of the French Liaison Section assigned to EUCOM Headquarters, was awarded the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm by Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, in a ceremony held in Frankfurt on 27 January 1948.
(48)

34. Decoration of EUCOM Officers by Great Britain.

Two American officers, Col. John A. Klein and Lt. Col. Jerry M. Sage, were awarded British decorations by Lt. Gen. Sir Gordon MacReady, Chairman of the British Element of the Bipartite Control Office, in a ceremony at the Reichsbank Building in Frankfurt on 18 February 1948. The announcement of the decorations stated that Colonel Klein, EUCOM Adjutant General, received the Insignia of Officer of the Order of the British Empire, for distinguished service performed as Adjutant General,

Headquarters, Ninth U.S. Army, in the Netherlands and in Germany, from 21 December 1944 to 4 April 1945. Lieutenant Colonel Sage, Deputy Chief of the Displaced Persons Branch, Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, received the Insignia of Member of the Order of the British Empire. (49)

35. Commendation of French for Aid in Aircraft Crashes.

In February 1948, 14 letters were dispatched in the name of Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, expressing gratitude for the services and commending the various persons and groups in France who participated in search and rescue operations following B-17 and C-47 airplane crashes near Digne in the French Alps. The letters were addressed to the following: the French Minister of Defense, in appreciation of the heroism and unselfish effort of the First French Ski Team and the 11th Alpine Chasseurs Battalion; Miss Lilian Roberts, American Red Cross, Digne; the Mayor of Briançon, in thanks to the inhabitants; the director of the Digne Hospital for the members of the hospital staff; the commanding officers of the Gendarmerie of Thoramb-Basse, Digne, Chanolles, Le Jarie, and Chateau-Granier on behalf of the gendarmes and villagers of those places; M. Jean Terasi, Prefect des Basses d'Alps, Digne; the Ski Clubs of Verdon, Digne, and Allos; and Heinz-Horst Kupski, the German prisoner of war who rescued Sgt. Angelo Lasalle, the only survivor of the two crashes. (50)

TRAVEL CLEARANCE

36. Military Entry Permits.

A new procedure governing the issuance of Military Entry Permits to civilian employees of the occupation forces and to dependents accompanying the occupation forces was formulated by the Combined Travel Board, Berlin, for concurrence and dissemination to military post commanders and civilian personnel officers. Military Entry Permits became invalid on 15 March 1948, and all persons other than members of the armed forces of the occupying powers were required to obtain new Military Entry Permits, which were not separate documents as before, but were stamped in passports or on affidavits issued in lieu of passports. (51)

37. Travel in Italy.

A new leave policy governing travel in Italy was announced by EUCOM Headquarters during March 1948, to become effective on 1 May 1948. After 1 May, it would be necessary for the Adjutant General to obtain from the Italian Liaison Mission all visas for leave purposes for military personnel traveling to Italy, upon presentation of a special application submitted by the applicant through his post or organization. The new policy was based on limiting the number of American soldiers in Italy at any one time to 500. The new policy made necessary a suspense file on each applicant for leave in Italy. (52)

OPERATIONS AND RECORDS

38. Communications.

The movement of the Logistics Division and six of the technical services to Heidelberg, placed on the Communications Section additional burdens in handling and dispatching mail. The advance echelon of the Adjutant General Division was the first element of EUCOM Headquarters to be established in Heidelberg. This unit included one officer, three enlisted men, and one civilian from the Communications and Security Courier Section. It set up a message center similar in pattern and functions to that maintained in Frankfurt. Studies conducted by the Communications Section indicated that the average time required for mail pouches to arrive in the AG Rear Message Center from Frankfurt was 10 hours and 54 minutes. One Security Courier Officer was furnished to perform security courier and TOP SECRET control. (53)

39. Courier Activities.

During the first quarter of 1948, it was necessary to call on staff divisions, on a roster basis, for 49 officers to act as couriers for the delivery of material to numerous locations within the European Command. An attempt to reduce the number of officers required for this duty was made by the dispatch of a letter to The Adjutant General, requesting authorization for the use of selected noncommissioned officers of the first three grades, who had formerly been officers, as couriers. Final action on this request was pending at the close of the period under review. (54)

40. Records.

Revised Department of the Army directives required that all files be cut off into annual blocks so as to facilitate the retirement of records. Also, maximum retention periods were established for Table of Organization units, and instructions were issued for the retirement of certain records of the World War II period. Early in 1948, the Adjutant General Division received numerous financial or fiscal records concerning civilian employees of many nationalities--principally from (55) the 7742d Civil Censorship Division--whose disposition was not clear. Approximately 20 boxes of these 201 files were turned over to the Civilian Personnel Branch of the Personnel and Administration Division for a check as to their possible interest to that branch. File material on hand increased in volume by approximately 52 linear feet during the quarter ending 31 March 1948. The daily average of work accomplished was as follows:

	Oct-Dec 47	Jan-Mar 48
Requests for files	42	53
Telephone requests for file numbers	79	50
Pieces classified daily. .	400	485

Record copies of special orders with "backing papers" issued after 1 January 1948 were maintained in decimal files. Previously, such files were maintained only by the Publications Branch. No files were retired during the quarter; however, procedures for the screening and retirement

of the 1945 files of Headquarters, TSFET, and Headquarters, USFET, were started in March. The screening of active and inactive files decreased the bulk by approximately 240 linear feet. On 26 February, the Department of the Army directed that all field military 201 files of persons no longer assigned to the European Command be shipped immediately to the Records Administration Center. In mid-March 240 files were screened and forwarded to the EUCOM Inactive Records Depot for transshipment to the United States. By the end of March, the records suspense system established in November 1947 had resulted in the recovery of total or partial records in approximately 203 cases where organization records had been considered lost or missing. This was regarded as proof of the practicability of the system, and it was contemplated that it would be continued, but would be turned over to the EUCOM Inactive Records Depot for administration. (56)

DEPENDENTS

41. Applications for Admission of Dependents to the European Command.

The responsibility of the Adjutant General Division with respect to dependents included the maintenance of records of applications for transportation; compilation of reports of approved applications received from military post commanders; and the preparation of priority lists for travel to the European Command. Between 1 January and 31 March 1948, 398 applications for the transportation of dependents in family groups from

the United States, in many instances with household goods and privately owned automobiles, were approved and reported to the Department of the Army. In addition, 208 applications for the travel of dependents from foreign countries were approved, and orders were issued authorizing their entry into the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. (57)

42. Population of Dependents in the European Command.

The dependents of American, Allied, and neutral military and civilian personnel in the European Command were estimated at 34,228 at the end of March 1948. This figure represented only a slight gain over the January total of 33,174. The March total included 18,208 families, as compared with 18,198 in January. In March, there were 9,043 families of U.S. Army officers; 6,090 families of enlisted men; 2,971 families of American civilian employees; 122 families of Allied and neutral civilian employees; and 52 families of Allied military personnel. There were nine cities in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria with a dependent population of over 1,000. Berlin, which had had the largest dependent population in the past, dropped to second place with a total of 2,303, while Frankfurt became the largest dependent population center with a total of 2,393. Other cities with over 1,000 dependents were: Munich, 2,222; Wiesbaden, 1,949; Vienna, 1,784; Nürnberg, 1,645; Bremerhaven, 1,419; Heidelberg, 1,238; and Stuttgart, 1,058. (58)

43. Functions of the Adjutant General with Respect to War Brides.

With respect to war brides, the duties and responsibilities of the Adjutant General consisted of the receipt and approval of applications

for transportation of alien dependents to the United States; issuance of authority to major commands to publish appropriate travel orders; receipt and approval of applications from persons entitled to government transportation who elected to have their dependents travel by commercial means; publication of appropriate commercial travel orders and the maintenance of records on waivers of government transportation; maintenance of adequate administrative records governing this function and preparation of correspondence relative to the war-bride program; and the compilation of weekly statistical reports and monthly space requirements. (59)

44. Amendment of Policy Relating to War Brides.

In January and again in March 1948, EUCOM Headquarters amended its policy concerning the movement of alien dependents from overseas to the United States. The principal change made was the authorization of the publication by major commands of travel orders on German dependents for concurrent movement with their sponsors. A minor alteration in policy, which corrected a troublesome situation concerning German dependents whose husbands had preceded them to the United States, was the authority for German nationals to have American dollar instruments in their possession. This facilitated unaccompanied travel by dependents, but was allowed only after the dependent was in possession of appropriate travel orders. (60)

45. Status of Applications for the Transportation of War Brides.

During the first quarter of 1948, 1,237 applications involving 1,893 persons were received for the shipment of alien dependents to the United States by government transportation. In addition, applications

were received requesting commercial travel orders for 57 war brides and their children. The number actually shipped by the Army during this period was 1,833. By 31 March 1948, a total of 16,551 alien dependents of United States citizens had been shipped to the United States from Le Havre, France, and Bremerhaven, Germany, since the inception of the war-bride shipping program in March 1946. To be added to this number were (61) 2,124 for whom applications for shipment had been received and approved.

MACHINE RECORDS

46. Determination of Departmental Status.

The revision of Joint Army and Air Force Adjustment Regulations in January 1948 gave rise to a number of changes in strength-accounting procedures. Other than the initial determination of departmental status, little change in reporting methods on the part of field units was required, except in the case of units and agencies reporting personnel in the "pipeline." In the latter case, notably the EUCOM Replacement Depot and general and station hospitals having detachments of patients, special instructions were issued by EUCOM Headquarters and visits for the purpose of instructing their staffs in the new procedures were made by the chief and other officers of the Machine Records Branch. By 31 March 1948, the accounting responsibilities of the Army (Machine Records Branch) and Air Force (32d SCU, USAFE) had been decided upon at departmental level and (62) were in the process of adoption in the European Command.

47. Field Liaison.

Every means at the disposal of the Machine Records Branch was devoted to a program of field liaison. Every discrepancy in reporting was brought to the attention of the reporting unit, and corrective action was directed. A total of 1,752 telephone calls were made to military post and major command personnel officers during the period under review, and hundreds of letters were dispatched. Whenever possible, a team headed by a qualified officer of the branch was sent to visit units and examine reporting procedures. Illustrated lectures on the preparation of morning reports and the correction of monthly personnel rosters were prepared and delivered in the Frankfurt area, and copies of the lecture material were forwarded to the Constabulary School, Sonthofen, Germany. Although this effort brought noticeable results, officials of the Machine Records Branch felt that the problem of inaccurate reporting was a
(63)
continuing one.

PUBLICATIONS

48. Volume of Work.

Normal activities of the EUCOM Publications Depot between 1 January and 31 March 1948 included the initial distribution of 259 tons of matter, consisting of 13,667 separate publications, and the handling of 74,391 line items of supply. By mimeograph, 3,355 publications were reproduced in 4,765,049 copies, and 1,419 distributions of mimeographed

material were made. The Graphics Section completed 438 pieces of art drafting and display jobs, 249 photostat and microfilm jobs, and 13 silk-
(64)
screen jobs involving 9,940 color runs.

49. Changes in Reproduction Volume.

The reproduction and distribution of Department of the Army circulars, Army Regulations, and similar publications increased early in 1948, owing to the required revision of directives resulting from Army-Air Force separation. Miscellaneous printing was reduced as the result of close scrutiny, and because of the reduction in headquarters activities. A reduction of approximately 13 percent in illustrations, posters, and other art work was noted in comparison with the preceding quarter. Depot supply functions were reported to be operating more smoothly than before,
(65)
but further improvements were planned.

50. Paper Conservation.

Through arrangements with the Procurement Division, Office of the Chief Quartermaster, all unclassified waste paper and unclassified obsolete publications and blank forms, to the amount of 83 tons, were shipped on requisition to German paper mills for repulping. A small quantity of the paper thus produced was received, and although not of the best quality, was
(66)
useful in offsetting the critical Army-wide paper shortage.

THE ARMY POSTAL SERVICE

51. The Shortage of Postal Officers.

Many postal officers of subordinate commands attended a postal conference held on 6 January 1948. Plans for the year were formulated and special consideration was given to the redistribution of certain key personnel in view of the reduction of troop strength. Losses of officers by return to the United States for reassignment were light during this quarter; however, no replacements were received and the shortage of experienced postal officers continued to be critical.

52. Operations.

No major changes were made in the operation of the Army Postal Service during the first three months of 1948. With the discontinuance of the First and Second Military Districts, EUCOM Headquarters became responsible for the inspection of all APO's operating on posts formerly assigned to the districts. On 6 January APO 65 at Fulda began picking up mail from the mail train at Fritzlar instead of making a truck run daily to Frankfurt. This resulted in a saving of some 100 miles daily in the use of trucks and did not materially delay the mail. On 18 February, APO 65 ceased operation and became a part of APO 171. The method of dispatch from APO 61 was changed on 14 January, when the picking-up of mail from the mail train at Augsburg, instead of at Munich, was begun.

53. Volume of Mail Handled.

During the first quarter of 1948, 306,045 pounds of mail were dispatched by air from the European Command and 211,472 pounds of mail were received by air shipment. A total of 26,243 sacks of mail were dispatched and 104,915 sacks were received by boat. All first-class mail was carried by air. Mail shipped by boat was composed of parcel post packages. Although the total mail receipts were about the same as for a corresponding period in 1947, incoming air mail increased approximately 40 percent. A compilation showed the following EUCOM monthly dispatches of mail: January, 91,083, including 41,142 pounds of air mail; February 99,612, including 54,511 pounds of air mail; and March, 115,350, including 56,254 pounds of air mail. Receipts during the same period were as follows: January, 49,074 pounds, including 37,678 pounds of air mail; February, 68,794 pounds, including 67,278 pounds of air mail; March, 93,604 pounds, including 92,904 pounds of air mail. Mail dispatched by boat from the European Command included 13,791 sacks in January, 5,789 sacks in February, and 7,663 sacks in March. Received were 32,721 sacks (73) in January, 31,514 sacks in February, and 41,130 sacks in March.

54. Dispatch of Mail to Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear).

With the establishment of part of EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg, the increased volume of mail from Frankfurt to Heidelberg was sent on the commuters' train, instead of by truck, beginning on 16 February. Close liaison was maintained between the Postal Branch, the 24th and 26th Base Post Offices in Frankfurt, and APO 403 in Heidelberg, in order to handle

the mails for the various staff divisions expeditiously while the move to Heidelberg was in progress. As each staff division was moved, the routing of its mail was changed. Maj. Emanuel J. Coombs, former staff postal officer of the U.S. Constabulary and the Second Military District, was transferred to EUCOM Headquarters and placed on duty at Heidelberg. With the assistance of a noncommissioned officer, he assumed responsibility for the coordination of postal operations at Heidelberg. (74)

55. Accumulation of Air Mail.

During the last two weeks in January, operational difficulties and inclement weather resulted in a considerable delay in the mail received from the United States by air. On 6 February, EUCOM officials were informed that an accumulation of 26,000 pounds of air mail existed at Westover Field, Massachusetts. Some 7,100 pounds of the delayed mail were received in the European Command by ATC aircraft between 6 and 14 February. The rest of the accumulated shipments was received a few days later, with the arrival of ATC aircraft bringing 18,852 pounds. During the time that ATC was transporting the backlog, commercial airplanes were carrying current mail loads, embracing a total of 11,100 pounds over a 7-day period. Receipts became normal again about 1 March and ATC resumed the transport of current airmail loads. (75)

56. Loss of Mail by Fire.

On 24 March a mail car dispatched from Bremerhaven caught fire 40 miles out of Berlin in the Soviet Zone. The car contained 206 sacks of parcel post and prints, 26 boxes as outside pieces, and 2 pouches of letters, all addressed to Americans in Berlin. Almost all the mail was

destroyed. The cause of the fire was undetermined, the investigation being hampered by Soviet refusal to allow American representatives to visit the scene of the fire. The car, which was badly burned, was
(76)
subsequently brought to Berlin.

57. Cancellation of Free Mailing Privileges.

The cancellation of free mailing privileges for military personnel in the European Command, effective 1 April 1948, was announced by EUCOM Headquarters on 18 March. The right to send letters postage free, instituted by the War Department for military personnel in 1942, was canceled on 31 December 1947. When American troops began to arrive overseas during the war, various reciprocal agreements were made with foreign countries establishing postage-free mailing privileges. The March ruling canceled all such agreements. EUCOM postal officials stated that free mail from the European Command had already fallen off to a negligible amount, and little inconvenience to EUCOM personnel was anticipated as a
(77)
result of cancellation of the privilege.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, P & A Div, Mil Str Control Br, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
2. Hq, EUCOM, SGS, Organizational Chart and Directory of Key Officers, 31 Dec 47, 31 Jan, 29 Feb, and 31 Mar 48.
3. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 1, par 3.
4. See charts cited in footnote 2 above.
5. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 1, par 2.
6. See charts cited in footnote 2 above.
7. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 1, par 3.
8. See charts cited in footnote 2 above.
9. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 1, par 4.
10. Ibid, p 4, par 25.
11. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 14, 7 Apr 48, par 32.
12. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 5, par 32.
13. Ibid, pp 5-6, par 34.
14. Ibid, p 5, par 33.
15. Ibid, p 4, par 26.
16. Ibid, p 6, par 35.
17. Ibid, p 5, par 30.
18. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 1, 8 Jan 48, p 11.
19. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 5, par 31.
20. Ibid, p 6, par 36.
21. EUCOM Press Release No 821, 16 Jan 48.

22. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 6, par 37.
23. Ibid., p 4, par 25.
24. Ibid., p 5, par 29.
25. Hq, EUCOM, P & A Div, COAS Br, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48.
26. Ibid., Mil Pers Br, 1 Jul-30 Sep 47.
27. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 7, par 40b.
28. Ibid., p 4, par 27.
29. Ibid., 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, p 5; ibid., 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 4, par 28.
30. Ibid., 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 4, par 28.
31. Ibid., 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 8, par 41a.
32. Ibid., p 9, par 41b.
33. EUCOM Press Releases, No 820, 16 Jan 48; No 859, 30 Jan 48; No 917, 20 Feb 48; No 959, 10 Mar 48; and No 962, 12 Mar 48.
34. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 9, par 41b.
35. EUCOM Press Release No 879, 6 Feb 48.
36. Ibid., No 847, 27 Jan 48.
37. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 6, par 38.
38. Ibid., p 7, par 39.
39. Ibid.
40. Ibid., p 9, par 42b.
41. Ibid., p 9, par 43a.
42. Ibid., par 43b.
43. Ibid., par 43c.
44. Ibid., par 43e.

45. Ibid., par 43e.
46. Ibid., par 43f.
47. EUCOM Press Release No 853, 28 Jan 48.
48. Ibid., No 848, 27 Jan 48.
49. Ibid., No 911, 18 Feb 48.
50. Ibid., No 883, 9 Feb 48.
51. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 10, par 44a.
52. Ibid., par 44b.
53. Ibid., p 11, par 45.
54. Ibid., pp 11-12, par 46.
55. Ibid., p 12, par 47.
56. Ibid., pp 13-15, par 53.
57. Ibid., p 13, par 52.
58. EUCOM Press Release No 1014, 8 Apr 48.
59. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 16, par 58.
60. Ibid.; EUCOM Press Release No 858, 30 Jan 48.
61. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 16, par 58.
62. Ibid., p 18, par 60.
63. Ibid., p 18, par 59.
64. Ibid., pp 3-4, pars 18-20.
65. Ibid., p 4, par 21.
66. Ibid., p 4, par 23.
67. Ibid., p 2, par 6.

68. Ibid.
69. Ibid., pp 2-3, par 11.
70. Ibid., p 3, par 14.
71. Ibid., p 3, par 12.
72. Ibid., p 3, par 15.
73. EUCOM Press Release No 1006, 2 Apr 48.
74. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 2, par 8.
75. Ibid., p 3, par 13; EUCOM Press Releases, No 861, 30 Jan 48, and No 904, 16 Feb 48.
76. Hq, EUCOM, AG, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 3, par 17.
77. EUCOM Press Release No 972, 18 Mar 48.

Chapter XIX

CHIEF CHAPLAIN

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: CANCELLED

AUTHORITY *Commander-in-chief*
European Command
Ltr 25 Apr. 51

Chapter XIX

CHIEF CHAPLAIN

1. Organization.

a. Changes in Organization. During the quarter under review, the organization of the Chaplain Division underwent one major change. In order to conform with a new Table of Distribution that reduced the officer strength from five to three, the Miscellaneous Branch was discontinued on 20 February, its duties being transferred to the Personnel and Administration Branch. Thereafter, the Chaplain Division was composed of four branches: Personnel and Administration, Office Management, Supply, and Plans and Training.

b. Key Personnel. On 26 January, Ch. (Maj.) Richard B. Cheatham of the 6th Constabulary Regiment was assigned to the Chaplain Division. He understudied Ch. (Lt.Col.) Silas E. Decker, head of the Personnel and Administration Branch and the Plans and Training Branch, who was to return to the United States. In March, Ch. (Capt.) Delvin E.

Ressel, the Miscellaneous Officer, was reassigned in the United States, leaving five officers in the Chaplain Division, namely, Ch. (Col.) Paul J. Maddox, Chief Chaplain; Ch. (Capt.) Leslie V. Barnes, Executive; Ch. (Maj.) Ralph H. Blumenthal, head of the Supply Branch; and Chaplains Decker and Cheatham. On 31 March, in addition to the five officers, there were seven enlisted men, four American civilians, and seven Germans
(4)
employed in the Chaplain Division.

2. Personnel and Administration Branch.

In February, when the Personnel and Administration Branch assumed the functions of the Miscellaneous Branch, its duties covered a wide range of subjects, including the work of the Plans and Training
(5)
Branch.

a. Professional Assistance. A chaplain from the Personnel and Administration Branch visited subordinate commands to confer with chaplains and offer them professional assistance in religious affairs and chaplains' activities. Eight military organizations were visited for this purpose, namely, AGRC in Paris and Nancy, France, and Liege, Belgium; Hamm Cemetery in Luxemburg; Headquarters, Berlin Command, OMGUS; Heidelberg Military Post; Darmstadt Military Post; Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation; and the Constabulary School in Sonthofen, Germany. Assistance was also given by Chaplain Blumenthal at Reburial ceremonies for American troops interred in Cambridge and Brookwood, England.

b. Honors Conferred upon Chaplains. Honors were conferred upon two members of the staff. On 30 January, Chaplain Maddox was awarded the

Cross al Merito di Guerra by the Italian Government in recognition of his distinguished conduct on the battlefield and his contributions to charity among distressed people in regions heavily damaged during the Italian Campaign. In February, Pope Pius XII named Chaplain Barnes a domestic prelate with the title of Right Reverend Monsignor. The title was conferred by Most Reverend Aloysius J. Muench, D.D., Apostolic Visitor and Bishop of Fargo, North Dakota, in the St. Sebastian Chapel in Frankfurt.

c. Correspondence and Gift Packages. Much of the time of the Personnel and Administration Branch was employed in answering miscellaneous correspondence and distributing gift packages--formerly duties of the Miscellaneous Branch. About 250 letters were written in answer to inquiries concerning members of the occupation forces in Europe who had not written home; divorce and marriage; adoption of German children; and favors requested by Germans. Approximately 300 boxes of food and clothing were received from individuals and church organizations in the United States for distribution to Germans.

d. Services and Interviews. Records maintained by the Personnel and Administration Branch indicated that during the period 1 January-31 March 1948 there was an attendance of 358,380 at 11,337 religious services, including services on Sundays, weekdays, and joint services; and an attendance of 51,278 at 8,306 interviews, including personal interviews and visits to guardhouses and hospitals. Marriages at which chaplains officiated included 114 in which all the parties were Americans; 53 in which the parties were of United States, Allied, and neutral citizenship;

60 in which Americans married displaced persons; 79 in which Americans married citizens of liberated countries; and 353 in which Americans married Germans. Chaplains also officiated at 318 baptisms and 371 funerals.

e. Distribution of Chaplains. On 1 January there was a total of 164 chaplains in the European Command, of whom 99 (60.4 percent) were Protestant, 52 (32.3 percent) were Catholics, and 13 (7.3 percent) were Jewish. The Department of the Army's normal allotment of chaplains to commands in the United States required 68 percent to be protestant, 30 percent Catholic, and 2 percent Jewish. By 1 March 17 additional chaplains had arrived, bringing the total to 181. By the end of the same month, however, this number had decreased to 178. Table I, accompanying this chapter, indicates the number of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish chaplains in the major commands on 1 January and 31 March 1948, and Table II, also accompanying this chapter, shows the denominations represented.

f. Number of Chaplains. With 178 chaplains on 31 March, the European Command had 37 more chaplains than its authorized strength of 141. For this reason, the Chief Chaplain did not requisition chaplains to replace those scheduled to leave for the United States. At the same time, no chaplains were declared surplus, as each was believed to be performing functions of value to the occupation forces. Moreover, a surplus of chaplains was felt to be justifiable because much of the chaplains' time was spent in taking care of the religious needs of the civilian members of the occupation forces, who were not counted as part of the occupational

troop basis for the purpose of calculating the authorized quota of
(6)
chaplains.

3. Conferences Held by Plans and Training Branch.

a. During the period 13-17 January, 22 chaplains attended a training conference at the 317th Station Hospital in Wiesbaden to perfect their technique in visiting patients in hospitals. Unlike the conference held in Frankfurt in October 1947 for hospital and supervisory chaplains only, this one was open to all chaplains in the European Command. Maj. James A. Galvin, Chief of Neuropsychiatric Service at the 317th Station Hospital, and a team of doctors and nurses instructed the attending chaplains in the principals of neuropsychiatric theory and practice. The following table shows the subjects taught and the time devoted to each:

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>No. of hours</u>
First day	Orientation	One
	Etiology of NP Disease	"
	Survey of Cases	"
	Survey of Neuroses	"
	Discussion Period	"
Second day	Ward Rounds	two
	Survey of Psychoses	one
	Treatment of Psychoses	"
	Discussion Period	"
Third day	Ward Rounds	two
	Treatment of Neuroses (hypnosis)	one
	Personality Disorders	"
	Demonstration of Cases	one-half
	Discussion Period.	one

Fourth day	Psychometry	one
	Alcoholism and Drug	
	Addiction	"
	Psychiatric Social Work	"
	Organic NP Disease	"
	Demonstration of Cases	"
	Discussion Period	"
Fifth day	Ward Rounds	two
	Shock Treatment	
	Demonstration	one
	Psychiatry vs. Religion	
	and Discussion Period	"

The chaplains receiving the instruction were given a certificate, which certified to their attendance at the special course in neuropsychiatry. A similar conference for other chaplains was arranged for April 1948.

b. A conference for supervisory and regimental chaplains, including chaplains of the First and Second Military Districts, was held in Wiesbaden, 14-15 January. A total of 42 chaplains registered and conferred with members of the Chief Chaplain's staff during the first day of the conference. The first half of the second day was devoted to a round table discussion of the mutual aspects of spiritual life and the reconstruction of German churches, in which three members of the German clergy participated. It was felt that a better understanding between the Army chaplains and members of the German ministry was obtained as a result of this conference. During the last half day of the conference, a representative of the Chief Chaplain explained the policies governing supplies, monthly reports, week-day lectures, radio announcements, information letters, and the adoption of children from foreign countries. Following this was an informal discussion (7) of problems affecting the Army chaplains in general.

4. Selected Aspects of Chaplains Activities.

During the quarter under review, the Plans and Training Branch published and distributed 17 letters of information regarding various matters of general interest to chaplains such as lectures on citizenship and morality; broadcasting of religious programs; publishers in the United States from whom childrens' books in German could be purchased; chapels constructed in 1947; supply procedures; exchange of students; channeling of reports; observance of Lent, Easter, and Passover; the Alien Spouse Act; ecclesiastical supplies; and recording of religious programs.

a. Lectures on Citizenship and Morality. On 7 January it was disclosed that 84 chaplains had given a total of 485 weekday lectures on citizenship and morality during November 1947. In a message to the chaplains, the Chief Chaplain complimented them for their outstanding interest in these lectures, particularly since they were occupied at the time in preparing Christmas and New Year programs. On 29 January, and on 26 February, lists were published of chaplains giving citizenship and morality lectures during December 1947 and January 1948, respectively. Records indicated that 80 chaplains had given 499 lectures on citizenship and morality during December and that 105 chaplains had given 549 similar (8) lectures during January. Attendance at the lectures given by chaplains during weekdays increased from approximately 126,890 during the last (9) three months of 1947 to 180,926 during the first three months of 1948. These conferences contributed to the lowering of venereal disease rates in the European Command from 166 per thousand per annum during the last

quarter of 1947 to 106 per thousand per annum during the first quarter
(10)
of 1948. The importance of these lectures was brought out in a letter
from Chaplain Miller to the Chief Chaplain, complimenting the chaplains
(11)
in the European Command for the interest in this activity.

b. Broadcasting of Religious Programs. On 21 January the
Chaplain Division announced the daily broadcast of religious programs
over the facilities of AFN in Frankfurt, Munich, Berlin, and Bremerhaven,
beginning with a General Worship Service in the Round-Up Chapel in
Frankfurt on Sunday, 25 January, 1100 hours. Thereafter, a 45-minute pro-
gram was scheduled for each Sunday and a 15-minute recorded program each
weekday. The supervisory chaplains of Headquarters Command, Munich
Military Post, Berlin Command, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, and USFA
were responsible for obtaining chaplains for the Sunday programs and
recorded programs for the weekday vespers. Protestant and Catholic
services were scheduled for broadcast on alternate Sundays. Table III
appended to this chapter shows the schedule prescribed for Catholic,
(12)
Jewish, and Protestant chaplains for the vesper programs.

c. New Chapels. A total of 30 new chapels were constructed in
1947, including the one dedicated at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation
(13)
on Christmas Day. The new chapels were located at:

Wiesbaden Air Base, Camp Lindsey, Wiesbaden	120th Station Hospital, Bayreuth Wetzlar
Landsberg Air Base	6th TC Company, Mannheim
Oberpfaffenhofen Air Depot	6th Constabulary Regiment, Bamberg
Rhein-Main Air Base (3 chapels)	11th Constabulary Regiment, Straubing
Rothe Air Base	Stuttgart
Neubiberg Air Base	15th Constabulary Regiment, Boblingen
Templehof Air Base, Berlin	McNair Barracks, Berlin

supervision of post chaplains, and to adhere more strictly to standing operating procedures in ordering supplies. Quartermaster channels were to be used only for requisitioning TO/E supplies, while no requisitions were to be sent directly to the Port Chaplain or the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army, with the exception of requests for monthly report forms. The chaplains were furnished lists of ecclesiastical supplies which were available in the United States and which could be requisitioned through established channels. (18)

b. Supply Activities. Relief packages from denominational agencies in the United States continued to arrive for distribution to various agencies in Germany. In February, the following 16 mm. religious films were withdrawn from the U.S. Zone of Germany and sent to USFA:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
Of These Our People	Jewish
Camps of the Dead	"
Eternal Gift	Catholic
Perpetual Sacrifice	"
St. Francis of Assisi	"
The First Easter	Protestant
Life of St. Paul (series of five)	Protestant and Catholic
Two Thousand Years Ago (series of five)	" " "

During the first three months of 1948, the Supply Branch obtained a Hammond electric organ for each of the following organizations: Nurnberg Military Post, 130th Station Hospital in Heidelberg, Kaiser Wilhelm Kaserne in Karlsruhe, LUAAC Air Base in Horsching, 1st Constabulary Squadron (19) in Knielingen, and Heidelberg Military Post.

FOOTNOTES

1. TD No 303-1413-C, EUCOM, 20 Feb 48.
2. Interview with Ch (Maj) Richard B. Cheatham, 4 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 1.
3. SO 14, Hq, US Constabulary, 19 Jan 48, par 17.
4. Interview with Ch (Maj) Richard B. Cheatham, 4 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 1, 2, 18.
5. Interview with Ch (Maj) Richard B. Cheatham, 4 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 2-10.
6. Interview with Ch (Maj) Richard B. Cheatham, 4 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 6.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 13-14.
8. Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Information Ltrs, No 13, 7 Jan 48; No 19, 29 Jan 48; No 24, 26 Feb 48.
9. Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 11-13; interview with Ch (Maj) Richard B. Cheatham, OC Ch, EUCOM, 4 Aug 48.
10. Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 13; Hq, EUCOM, Chief Surgeon, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, sec on preventive medicine, Annex, p 4; also 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, sec on preventive medicine, p 3, incls 1-2.
11. Ltr, Dept of A, Office of the Chief of Chs, 24 Feb 48, file 350.001, to Ch (Col) Paul J. Maddox, sgd Ch (Maj Gen) Luther D. Miller, USA.
12. Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Information Ltr No 14, 21 Jan 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 12.
13. Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Information Ltr No 15, 12 Jan 48.
14. Ibid, No 20, 2 Feb 48; No 27, 29 Mar 48; Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 11, 19 Mar 48, par 17; ltr, Chap (Maj Gen) Luther D. Miller, Dept of A to Ch Maddox, 19 Jan 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 12.
15. Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Information Ltrs, No 18, 29 Jan 48; No 26, 11 Mar 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 12.

16. Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Information Ltrs, No 17, 20 Jan 48; No 21, 12 Feb 48; No 23, 24 Feb 48; special (unnumbered), 20 Jan 48; cable WCL-26864, 2 Feb 48, Dept of A to EUCOM.

17. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Office of the C-in-C, 26 Feb 48, to Ch (Col) Paul J. Maddox, sgd Lucius D. Clay, Gen, USA; Hq, EUCOM, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 12.

18. Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Information Ltrs, No 16, 12 Jan 48; No 22, 13 Feb 48; Cir 21, Dept of A, 16 Jan 48.

19. Interview with Ch (Maj) Richard B. Cheatham, 4 Aug 48; Hq, EUCOM, Chief Ch, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 16-17.

Table II

DENOMINATIONAL ROSTER OF
CHAPLAINS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND

1 January-31 March 1948

Denomination	Number of chaplains	
	1 Jan	31 Mar
Assembly of God	2	1
Baptist	24	23
Catholic	52	58
Christian Missionary Alliance	1	1
Christian Science	1	
Church of the Nazarene	1	1
Congregational	8	10
Disciples of Christ	9	10
Episcopalian	4	5
Evangelical and Reform	1	1
Evangelical United Brethren	5	5
Independent Fundamentalist Church of America	1	1
Jewish	13	13
Lutheran	11	12
Methodist	24	27
Pentecost-Holiness	1	
Presbyterian	5	8
Reformed Church of America	1	1
Church of God		1
Total	164	178

Table IV

CONTENTS AND AUTHORS

OF The Contribution of Chaplains in the Occupation. European Command

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Contributing Chaplains</u>
The Office of the Chief Chaplain in the Occupation	Lt. Col. Silas E. Decker
The Port Chaplain	Maj. Horace M. Taylor
The Port Staging Area Chaplain . . .	Capt. Vincent E. Nelson
The Post Hospital Chaplain	Capt. J. L. Pennington
Chaplains in the USAFE	Maj. C. W. Marteney
Chaplains in a Military District Headquarters	Lt. Col. A. P. Donnelly
The Community or Post Chaplain . . .	Capt. John B. Youngs
The Hospital Chaplain in the Occupation	Capt. Thomas L. Doyle
The Chaplain in a Replacement Depot	Capt. Charles P. Carlson
The Chaplains in AGRC	Maj. Theodore Pfeiffer
Chaplains Serving with Military Government	Maj. W. D. Kirkpatrick
United States Constabulary Chaplains	Lt. Col. C. P. Malumphy
Experiences of a Chaplain in a Constabulary Unit	Capt. James W. Sosebee
Liaison between the Protest Chaplains and the German Churches	Capt. D. E. Ressel
Relationship of Catholic Chaplains to the German Clergy	Capt. Leslie V. Barnes
Jewish Chaplains as Liaison Officers with Jewish DP Camps	Maj. R. H. Blumenthal
Liaison Office for Displaced Persons Clergy	Capt. Gary W. Roush
Chaplain Section, Headquarters USFA	Lt. Col. Roman J. Nuwer and Maj. Mert M. Lampson
Vienna Area Command Chaplains . . .	Maj. Charles E. McGee and Maj. R. B. Mayfield
Zone Command Austria Chaplains . . .	Lt. Col. Lisle Bartholomew
Jewish DPs in Austria.	Capt. Oscar M. Lifshutz

Chapter XX

PROVOST MARSHAL

ORGANIZATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL

1. Organizational Changes.

There were no changes in the internal organization of the Office of the Provost Marshal (OPM) during the period under review. One organizational change occurred in the field. On 10 February 1948, the EUCOM Military Police School at Nellingen was inactivated and on the same day reconstituted as the Military Police Department of the U.S. Constabulary School at Sonthofen, Germany.⁽¹⁾

2. Strength.

The military personnel authorization for the Office of the Provost Marshal was reduced during the period under consideration by 6 officers and one enlisted man, the authorization for United States and Allied civilians

was increased by 5, while the number of Germans and displaced persons authorized remained the same. The following table shows the authorized (2) and actual strength on 31 March 1948:

	Officers and warrant officers	Enlisted personnel	U.S. and Allied civilians	German and displaced persons
Authorized . . .	22	36	65	327
Actual	24	36	60	288

3. Provost Marshal and Executive.

The Provost Marshal, Brig. Gen. G. H. Weems, and members of various sections of the Office of the Provost Marshal participated in several conferences and inspections during the period under review. Among these were conferences concerning the transfer of the EUCOM Military Police School to the U.S. Constabulary School, the fixing of responsibility for the execution of death sentences passed by military government courts, the responsibility for inspection of the activities of the Provost Marshal at Karlsruhe, venereal disease, and the occupational troop basis for the (3) fiscal year of 1949.

MILITARY POLICE DIVISION

4. Operations and Training Section.

a. During the period 1 January to 31 March 1948, the Operations and Training Section made inspections of 21 units. These inspections were made from a technical standpoint with the objective of maintaining (4) military police operations and personnel at a high standard of efficiency.

b. Following the close of the EUCOM Military Police School at Nellingen on 10 February, its staff was assigned to the Constabulary but the school in its new status as the Military Police Department of the U.S. Constabulary School remained under the operational control of the Provost (5) Marshal. During the period 1 January to 10 February, the EUCOM Military Police School graduated 232 students. From the time the school was established in Brake, Germany, until it was closed, 16 classes in basic military police work were completed with a total of 4,211 graduates, and 13 criminal investigation classes were completed with 177 graduates.

c. To meet changes in situations in the several military posts, several changes in assignment of military police units were made. Five military police units were reorganized or moved from one post to another (6) within the European Command.

5. Statistical Section.

a. Reporting of Serious Incidents. A change in procedure in reporting serious incidents instituted in March required the inclusion in weekly close-out reports of two additional types of incidents, namely,

accidents involving government vehicles, regardless of persons involved, and thefts of government vehicles or vehicles registered with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. In order to present trends in serious incidents to the Chief of Staff in a more intelligible form, certain types of incidents were eliminated from the daily report and reserved for the weekly report, leaving only the most serious incidents to be reported each day. Incidents no longer to be reported daily were: embezzlement, unauthorized use of firearms, vehicle accidents, thefts of vehicles, and violations of directives for control of the exchange of (7) currency. Two other changes were made in the reporting of serious incidents. In cases where the cause of a vehicle accident was claimed to be mechanical failure, the findings of an on-the-spot investigation by an ordnance inspector were to be included in the initial report. All incidents, serious or otherwise, involving persons under the jurisdiction of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, or diplomatic officials of foreign governments were to be given special handling and reported immediately to (8) the Office of the Provost Marshal, EUCOM.

b. Reporting by Military Posts. Certain military posts began reporting directly to the Statistical Section of the Office of the Provost Marshal when the Second Military District was discontinued on 20 January 1948. Posts contained in the First Military District continued to report (9) through that headquarters.

c. Trends in Serious Incidents. During the first quarter of 1948, the serious incident rate reached its lowest point since the Statistical Section started to operate in April 1946. The rate per

thousand troops of alleged crimes against persons was .90, while that of alleged crimes against property was .23, making a total alleged crime rate of 1.13. The following tabulation is a summary of the serious incident reports received during the quarter.

Category	No. of reports received (a)	Percentage of total cases reported
Crimes against persons	515	19.8
Crimes against property	1,394	53.7
Other serious incidents (b)	56	2.2
Vehicle accidents (c)	632	24.3

- (a) Cases originally reported as serious incidents may, upon investigation, turn out to be minor offenses; accordingly, this table contains allegations and accusations in addition to actual crimes. All cases are recorded in this table regardless of offender.
- (b) Includes escapes, accidental falls, and all other incidents not classified as crimes against persons, crimes against property, or vehicle accidents.
- (c) Does not include vehicle accidents resulting from hit-and-run driving, which are reported as crimes, or some few vehicle accidents occurring in conjunction with other crimes.

Of the 515 alleged crimes against persons, 128 were classified as assault with weapons; 124, aggravated assault; 67, hit-and-run driving; 51, rape; 37, armed robbery; 37, robbery; 31, shootings; 14, murder; 13, suicides; and 13, suicide attempts. Of the 1,394 crimes against property, 619 were classified as thefts of United States property; 464, larceny; 183, burglary; and 83, housebreaking; while the remaining 45 fell into eight classes including black marketing, willful property damage, unauthorized possession

of weapons, embezzlement, forgery, counterfeiting, theft of secret documents, and currency violations. Of the 56 other serious incidents, 27 were classified as accidental shootings; 22, shootings in the performance of duty; 4, escapes; 2, accidental falls; and 1, missing persons. The 632 vehicle accidents included 95 involving fatalities; (10) 288, serious injuries; and 249, damage over \$100.

6. Identification Section.

a. On 16 January 1948 a EUCOM directive made it mandatory that all persons confined in military installations be fingerprinted and that such records be sent to the Identification Section for incorporation into its files. The directive also required that duplicate sets of fingerprints be sent to the section whenever one set was sent to the FBI for additional information or confirmation of identification.

b. The fingerprint records taken in the Federal Employees Loyalty Check program were inspected for legibility prior to being sent to the Department of the Army. Approximately 15 percent of the records checked were found to be illegible and unacceptable due to improper methods used in recording the prints.

c. Frequently, the 7770th Quartermaster Mortuary requested the section to fingerprint unidentified or decomposed bodies. During the period under review, 15 bodies were fingerprinted, 14 of which were plane crash victims. In all cases, the identity of the persons was established or verified by fingerprints.

d. During the three months ending 31 March, 10,909 sets of

fingerprint records were classified, 15,413 indexed, and 13,709 filed.

A total of 8,177 sets of records were received, leaving balances of 16,074 records to be classified and 20,706 to be indexed. In addition to the foregoing, approximately 45,000 fingerprint records of prisoners of war previously received from the Counter Intelligence Corps were still (11) to be counted and otherwise recorded.

7. Communications Section.

a. Inspections. Inspecting teams of the Communications Section visited 14 military police units during the quarter under review to examine radio equipment and operating procedures. The teams checked radio requirements, maintenance methods, and skill in using radio equipment properly.

b. Maintenance Problems. A total of 90 radio sets (SCR-298), for which crystals were finally received, were tested by the Communications Section and installed by various military police units. Because an excessive amount of maintenance was required after the sets were put into operation, members of the section, at the request of the Chief Signal Officer, designed special shock mounts for use with the sets. Upon installation of the shock mounts, the amount of maintenance dropped sharply. Thirty sets of one military police battalion, for example, required no maintenance during a one month period.

c. Technical Assistance. Radio technicians of the section gave frequent technical assistance to military police units and other organizations, particularly in the maintenance and repair of remote control units.

Among the special services rendered by the section, in addition to its regular duties, were: the review of the Equipment Modification Lists of 19 military police units, the examination of Tables of Allowances for the 7820th Military Prison Guard Company and the 7747th Railway Security Detachment, obtaining locally 50 fingerprint-taking kits for emergency issue to agencies in critical need of them, and securing two additional (12) passenger vehicles for each Criminal Investigation Detachment.

8. Vehicle Registry Section.

The re-registration of all privately owned vehicles which was ordered in December 1947 was completed during January. Immediately following the re-registration, a number of persons who had re-registered privately owned vehicles reported the loss of both the registration and title certificates. Since the title certificate had been designed to prevent fraud, all assistant registrars were instructed to require such registrants to surrender their registration plates. New registration certificates and new plates were then issued by the assistant registrars. During the quarter, 24,101 vehicles were registered, 2103 were transferred, 316 were shipped to the-United States, and 808 driver's licenses were (13) issued.

9. Missing Persons and Vehicles Section.

a. Establishment of subsections. To facilitate the performance of the various duties of the Missing Persons and Vehicles Section, three subsections were established, namely, the AWOL Section, the Missing Vehicles

Section, and the Weapons Section.

b. Registration of Weapons. On 1 March the Missing Persons and Vehicles Section was designated as the Central Weapons Registry for the European Command, the objective being to have information readily available concerning persons owning weapons in case any such person became involved in a serious incident. At the same time the procedure (14) for registration of all privately owned weapons was set forth. Many War Trophy Certificates were received not properly executed according to regulations. On 31 March records existed of 2,093 souvenir weapons, but EUCOM War Trophy Certificates had been received for only 982 of these. Of the 982 souvenir weapons covered by EUCOM War Trophy Certificates, 305 were found to be unauthorized. A list of 735 Smith and Wesson revolvers and U.S. Army carbines in the hands of German border police was received from the Public Safety Director, Land Hesse, and a record made of each (15) weapon.

c. Apprehension of Absentees in Italy. Because of a shortage of personnel in the American Graves Registration Service, Mediterranean Zone, it was found difficult to supply necessary guards for escorting AWOL's apprehended in Italy to EUCOM Headquarters as required by directives. Accordingly provisions were made to place persons apprehended in Italy on board the Air Transport Command Rome-Frankfurt flight, which traveled between Rome and Frankfurt twice weekly, in custody of the crew chief or a designated member of the crew who had full responsibility for the prisoner until the plane landed at the Rhein-Main Air Base, Frankfurt, Germany. Upon arrival, military police were to receive the

prisoner and deliver him to the Frankfurt Military Post Stockade for disposition by the Commanding General, Headquarters Command, EUCOM. During the first quarter of 1948, 5 absentees were apprehended in Italy and returned to Frankfurt under this procedure. It was estimated that approximately 80 absentees or deserters from the U.S. Army remained at large in Italy. Instructions were issued to the U.S. Military Attache in Rome not to permit any members of the U.S. Army apprehended in Italy to be tried in Italian civil courts, but to arrange for the transfer of
(16)
all such persons to EUCOM Headquarters.

d. Missing Privately Owned Vehicles. In the early part of 1948, there was a great increase in the number of private vehicles reported lost or stolen. Because of defects in the reporting procedure, some recovered vehicles could not be positively identified and returned to the original owners, and reports of the recovery of vehicles were not being made in all cases. The Provost Marshals of military posts were instructed to investigate each report of loss or theft of vehicles by interviewing the owner before submitting a report to the Missing Persons and Vehicles Section. The owner was required to appear in person at the local military police station and to fill out a report in triplicate. Steps were then taken to obtain the cooperation of the German police in
(17)
recovering the stolen vehicle.

e. Master Lists of Missing Vehicles. A master list of missing U.S. Government vehicles was prepared and published during the period under review. The list carried 846 vehicles, most of which had been reported as

missing since 1 January 1947. Much information, such as motor numbers, could not be given on the master list because of incomplete reports. Steps similar to those taken to improve the reporting of missing privately owned vehicles were planned. Also planned was a master list of missing privately owned vehicles.

f. Reports Received. The following reports were received by the Missing Persons and Vehicles Section during the quarter:

<u>Type of report</u>	<u>Number</u>
AWOL's	311
Military vehicles lost or stolen . . .	461
Military vehicles recovered	433
Privately owned vehicles lost or stolen	454
Privately owned vehicles recovered . .	388
License plates lost	152
License plates recovered	0
Certificates of license lost	443
Certificates of license recovered . .	0

No figures were maintained on license plates and certificates of license for the month of January because of the issuance of 1948 license plates (18) and certificates of license effective 1 February 1948.

10. Safety Section.

a. New Reports. Two new monthly reports were made the responsibility of Safety Section. On the fifteenth of each month the section was to report to the Director of Logistics the rates of accidental disabling injuries among civilian employees, who were to be divided, for purposes of the report, into two categories: first, United States, Allied, and neutral employees; and, secondly, Germans and displaced persons. The

section was also required to make a supplemental report of total damage from accidents in two broad categories, namely, "Army" and "Non-Army," and within these two categories the amount of damage caused by fire and by motor vehicle, aircraft, and other accidents was to be shown. (19)

b. Changes in Policy. At the direction of the Department of the Army, the following changes in policy and administration of the safety program were made: first, a new standard motor vehicle accident report was to be used; secondly, annual reexamination of motor vehicle operators was to be made, if deemed necessary by the commanding officer; and, thirdly, upon the transfer of a motor vehicle operator from one station to another, a review of his qualification record by the motor officer was required before he could be permitted to drive. (20)

c. Safety Training. As a result of conferences with representatives of the Civilian Personnel Training Branch of the Personnel and Administration Division and of the Troop Information and Education Division, agreement was reached to give one hour of safety training to all civilian employees and all incoming personnel passing through the EUCOM Replacement Depot at Marburg. (21)

d. Reporting. Upon the inactivation of the Second Military District, the Military Posts of Wetzlar, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, and Darmstadt were directed to submit their monthly summaries of accident experience directly to the Safety Section. The assignment by each post of a full-time safety officer or the employment of a qualified safety engineer was also recommended. (22)

e. Safety Campaign. A major activity of the Safety Section during this period was the "No Accident Campaign" in March. On 21 February the safety program was outlined and sent to all major commands. Also prior to the start of the program, a meeting of all safety directors of major subordinate commands was held at the Office of the Provost Marshal in Frankfurt. To introduce the campaign, General Huebner issued a proclamation. The campaign was publicized by Stars and Stripes and the American Forces Network. Safety cartoons were obtained from the National Safety Council in Chicago, Illinois, and published in Stars and Stripes. Safety epigrams and safe driving pledges and posters were made up in both English and German and distributed to all commands. (23)

f. Miscellaneous Activities. At the request of the Personnel and Administration Division, the Safety Section drew up a plan for individual and unit certificates of commendation to be awarded for outstanding safety records. It also provided specifications for remodeling reaction-testing equipment in use at the Kitzingen Basic Training Center in the physical aptitude testing of drivers. Because of the improperly designed equipment more than 60 percent of the drivers tested had failed to meet certain minimum standards set up by the Department of the Army. At the request of the British Army of the Rhine, a digest of traffic regulations applying to the British Zone was published in the EUCOM Weekly Directive. A proposed Standing Operating Procedure, including a complete translation of the German Traffic Code and Titled "Road Sign Specifications and Mounting Procedures for the U.S. Occupied Zone of Germany;" was completed

but publication was disapproved by the Chief of Staff on the ground that Germans had taken over most of the responsibility for road signs. The basic differences between German and American traffic regulations were published by the section in the Military Police Information Bulletin; lectures by a representative of the Safety Section were given to students at the EUCOM Military Police School. Revisions of the vehicle and traffic code were recommended to a board of officers appointed to review the code.

g. Problems. Although gradual progress was noted in the number and efficiency of safety personnel, it was deemed insufficient to assure the establishment and continuance of a good safety program. At the request of the Personnel and Administration Division of the Department of the Army, data on full-time safety personnel in the European Command was forwarded to Washington. Another problem continued to be a lack of emphasis upon accident prevention by subordinate commands because of their preoccupation with the need for accurate and complete reporting. In an attempt to solve this problem, "Supervisor's Reports of Accidents" were examined by members of the Safety Section for accuracy in analyzing causes of accidents and to reveal the corrective action taken in eliminating the causes. Incomplete reports were returned to the reporting agency with suggested corrections.

h. Accident Rates. A comparison of the accident rates of American and German drivers of military vehicles based on statistics received from all major commands showed that the military rate was higher.

the same, the number of pilferages was 114 less than that of the preceding quarter.

b. Because of the plans to transfer the operational control of the German Railway Police (GRP) to the German Railway Administration, responsibility was given the GRP in order that experience might be gained prior to the actual transfer, which was scheduled to take place on or about 1 April 1948. These additional duties included the responsibility of checking all freight shipments, keeping records and making out reports, and escorting shipments on longer hauls unaccompanied by Americans.

c. During this period the persons assigned to the Special Investigation Service (SIS) in the railway security companies were withdrawn from those units and placed under the Resident Field Director of the district in which the company was located. The purpose of this was to provide instruction for the agents of the Criminal Investigation Service (CIS), especially in the reporting procedures required by the 1st Military Police Service Group. All investigations of thefts occurring on the railroads in the U.S. Zone, including the Bremen Enclave but not the U.S. Sector of Berlin, were made by agents of the CIS, with the assistance of the SIS when it was necessary to interrogate Allied personnel or displaced persons. Many difficulties were encountered during this period in obtaining enough competent translators to translate all reports of investigations into both English and German, so that all concerned might be informed of the action recommended by the investigators.

d. The EUCOM Chief of Ordnance requested that, beginning on

1 February, shipments of ammunition from the U.S. Zone of Germany to Italy be accompanied by American guards. These shipments consisted of captured enemy ammunition from German installations and excess ammunition from U.S. Army installations, being delivered under the terms of a contract with the ULMER Corporation of Italy. The need for American guards arose from the many difficulties in obtaining clearances for Italian guards to accompany these shipments through Austria and Germany from point of origin to destination. Furnishing guards for these shipments placed a severe strain upon the 1st Military Police Service Group.

e. Statistics for the period 1 January to 31 March 1948 were as follows:
(25)

Trains guarded	19,905
Cars guarded	265,837
Trains unguarded	5,995
Cars unguarded	74,181
Guarded cars pilfered (a).	149
Unguarded cars pilfered (a).	31
Guarded mileage.	1,381,663
Average number of officers	74
Average number of enlisted men	1,699
Number of set-out cars	1,022

(a) Denotes pilferage reported by Railway Security units only.

12. German Railway Police.

a. In order to decrease the number of overhead personnel and ease administrative problems, six GRP units were inactivated during the first quarter of 1948. Lack of personnel greatly hampered operations of the German Railway Police in suppressing pilferage. Additional responsibilities taken over on 15 February 1948, such as checker duty, guarding

buildings and depots, and assignment of personnel to GRP schools, further emphasized the shortage of manpower. The considerable increase in pilferage during the early part of 1948 was attributed to the poor food situation and low morale of German railway employees. Several railroad employees were found to be involved in committing and aiding theft at freight yards. There was also an increase in the firing of weapons and throwing of stones at trains and the damaging of signals, the incidence of such acts being high in the vicinity of displaced persons camps.

b. The Criminal Investigation Service of the German Railway Police succeeded in disposing of its arrears of work in cooperation with the local police. Raids by the Criminal Investigation Service in conjunction with local police obtained good results in checking the prohibited transport of goods and black-market activities. For example, during the month of February, 4,286 cases were exposed by the Criminal Investigation Service, of which 3,513 were investigated. Of these 1,584 cases were solved and 731 persons, including 341 railroad employees, (26) were apprehended.

c. A training program for the German Railway Police was started in the early part of 1948. The GRP schools held basic training courses for all newly recruited personnel. In a program for the increase of the strength of the Criminal Investigation Service, 58 men were trained at the GRP School at Munich-Freimann. The police dog schools were consolidated in order to overcome transportation difficulties, simplify food procurement, and standardize training.

d. Many supply problems were involved in the impending transfer of operational control of the German Railway Police. The German Railway Police was almost entirely equipped and clothed from Army sources. Because equipment such as vehicles, flashlights, typewriters, pistols, carbines, lamps, and safes on loan to the GRP would be hard to control after the change of operational control, efforts were being made at the end of March to transfer the equipment to the GRP and clear the records of the Provost Marshal. Difficulties continued to be experienced in procuring ammunition from Army sources for the use of the GRP, but 1,800 carbines and 23 Army vehicles were issued, and assistance (27) was given in procuring watches and tires.

CONFINEMENT AND PRISONER OF WAR DIVISION

13. Confinement Section.

a. Change in Functions. The Office of the Provost Marshal was designated as the coordinating agency for the execution of all prisoners sentenced to death by courts martial, military tribunals, and military government courts, and the responsibility for exercising staff supervision assigned to the Confinement and Prisoner of War Division. All death sentences were to be executed at War Crimes Prison No. 1 at Landsberg, Germany, and the Prison Director was designated as the official charged (28) with the execution of all confirmed death sentences.

b. War Crimes Prison. The War Criminal Prison Board, appointed in December 1947 for the purpose of considering ways and means of improving the administration of War Crimes Prison No. 1 at Landsberg, Germany, submitted a report of its proceedings to the Chief of Staff early in February. On 16 February, the Commander in Chief disapproved a recommendation of the board to authorize abatement of sentences of war criminals for good conduct. He also declared that no U.S. Army supplies would be used in the operation of the War Crimes Prison. The recommendations of the board which were approved included:

(29)

Reviewing authorities to give first priority to the review of cases involving either death or short terms of confinement.

The rehabilitation program to be continued and expanded by coordination with Military Government for use of additional work outlet sources.

Records of individual compassionate cases coming to the attention of the Prison Director to be forwarded to EUCOM Headquarters for consideration.

Confinement of female prisoners to be continued under segregation and closer supervision by matrons.

The staff of the prison to be increased by three additional German matrons, one secretary, one German doctor, and one American civilian as supervisor of rehabilitation.

Prison facilities being held for use in case the Landsberg Prison became overcrowded to be released.

Statistics of War Crimes Prison No. 1 to 1 April 1948 appear in the accompanying table.

(30)

TRIALS

	Male	Female	Total
War criminals tried and cases reviewed . . .	442	5	447
War criminals tried, review pending . . .	472	3	475
Persons not war criminals tried, cases reviewed	3	0	3
Persons not war criminals tried, review pending	1	0	1
Total.	918	8	926

EXECUTIONS

War criminals executed to 1 April 1948	134
War criminals executed during first three months of 1948 . . .	0
War criminals under stay of execution on 1 April 1948	54
Persons not war criminals executed to 1 April 1948	27
Persons not war criminals executed during first three months of 1948.	15
Persons not war criminals awaiting execution on 1 April 1948 .	4

c. Places of Confinement. Upon the inactivation of the Second Military District on 20 January 1948, operational control of the EUCOM Military Prison passed to the commanding general of the Heidelberg Military Post. Lt. Col. Nolan G. Hinkel, who assumed command of the prison on 1 (31) December 1947, remained in command. The Wetzlar Military Post Stockade was discontinued as a place of confinement on 17 March and all prisoners were transferred to the Frankfurt Military Post Stockade. A detention room was established at the Wetzlar Military Police Headquarters where prisoners were held for short periods of time until they could be transferred to Frankfurt. (32) The Vienna Area Command Stockade was closed on 18 March 1948 and all prisoners were transferred to Camp Truscott at Salzburg.

Austria. On 31 March, 23 places of confinement for military prisoners remained in operation in the European Command. These consisted of the EUCOM Military Prison at Mannheim; 10 guardhouses at Air Force Stations; 9 guardhouses at military posts; and 1 guardhouse each of the American Graves Registration Command in Paris, the Berlin Command, and the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

d. Number of Prisoners. The number of prisoners in the European Command on 31 March 1948 was 1,663, of whom 1,350 were confined in guardhouses and stockades and 313 in the EUCOM Military Prison. The following table shows the statistics for the prisoner population during the quarter ending 31 March 1948.

EUCOM MILITARY PRISON

Sentenced general prisoners in confinement on 31 March 1948 . . .	141
Prisoners awaiting final approval of sentences	172
Total	313
Total includes:	
White prisoners	266
Colored prisoners number	47
Colored prisoners percentage	15
Detained officers	7
Condemned prisoners	3
Prisoners restored to duty during quarter	2
Prisoners evacuated to the United States during quarter	194
Prisoners received during the quarter for confinement	229
Decrease in prisoner population during the quarter.	30

GUARDBOUSES AND STOCKADES

Garrison prisoners whose sentences did not include dishonorable discharge	1,189
Prisoners awaiting approval of sentences involving dishonorable discharge	96
Sentenced general prisoners	22
Persecutee garrison prisoners	22
U.S. civilian garrison prisoners.	21
Total	1,350

14. Prisoner of War Section.

a. Prisoners of War. In the early part of 1948, the available information relative to the repatriation from France of prisoners of war captured by the U.S. Army indicated that, of a total of 742,000 German prisoners of war turned over to France, approximately 496,000 had been returned to Germany, become workers in France, escaped, or died. Some difficulties were encountered in bringing into agreement the repatriation figures as reported by the U.S. Embassy, the French Prisoner of War Information Bureau, and the actual rosters received by the U.S. Prisoner of War Information Bureau. Rosters were also received from the Belgian Government showing disposition of 22,697 prisoners of war out of a total of 34,453 prisoners captured by the U.S. Army and transferred to Belgium.

b. Civilian Internees. By 31 March 1948, the number of civilian internees held was reduced to 235. Of this number, 188 were at the Screening Center in Ludwigsburg and 47 in the Historical Division En-
(35)
closure at Neustadt, Germany.

15. Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

a. Administration. The administration of operational personnel of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau (PWIB) was transferred to Darmstadt Military Post. This ended an arrangement under which PWIB was attached to Darmstadt Military Post for supplies, quarters, and administration of nonoperational personnel needed for physical maintenance, while the administration of operational personnel was a responsibility of the Administration Section, OPM, and Civilian Personnel Section, Headquarters

Command, EUCOM. The consolidation was made to eliminate difficulties which existed as a result of the dual administrative set-up. The staff of PWIB consisted of 4 United States, 19 Allied, and 270 German
(36)
civilians.

b. Payment of Certificates of Credit. A change was made by Military Government in the method of payment of certificates of credit for work performed by former German prisoners of war. Formerly, the certificates were referred to PWIB for verification before payment was made to individuals by the Reichsbanks and Landesbanks. Under the new policy, the banks paid ex-prisoners of war and forwarded the paid certificates to PWIB for verification of correctness of payment and for notation on individual prisoner of war records. All doubtful certificates were
(37)
forwarded to PWIB for verification before payment. This method of payment necessitated a reorganization of the Certificate of Credit Section and increased its work. It was found that the banks paid certificates which had formerly been rejected by PWIB, necessitating investigation in each such case. The following table shows statistics on certificates of credit for the first quarter of 1948.

Verified before Payment

<u>Handled</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Rejected</u>	<u>Retained</u>	<u>Amount approved</u>	<u>Amount disapproved</u>
51,961	47,005	4,069	887	\$7,835,354.24	\$504,543.47

On Sight Payments

<u>Handled</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Partly approved</u>	<u>Rejected</u>	<u>Amount approved</u>	<u>Amount disapproved</u>
35,000	31,095	3,365	540	\$6,344,156.60	\$65,406.72

c. Other Operations. In addition PWIB recorded 48,000 military payment orders on individual records, answered 30,000 inquiries for information about former prisoners of war, and checked 20,380 cases of wanted persons and records of 3,389 were found.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

16. Operations.

The Criminal Investigation Division (CID) investigated 1,696 offenses, made 1,316 arrests, and recovered \$520,371.57 in government and personal property during the first quarter of 1948. Property valued at \$282,675.77 was reported stolen during the same time. At the beginning of 1948 the CID launched a drive to suppress large-scale black-market activities by members of the occupation forces. The value of goods recovered during the early phase of this drive amounted to \$69,885.91. The major portion of this figure was due to the recovery by Berlin CID agents of ten milligrams of mesothorium, a radio-active substance, valued at \$65,000.

17. Outstanding Cases.

a. In the latter part of February, Bremen CID agents investigated an American civilian, an employee of the EUCOM Exchange System, who was apprehended in the act of making a private sale of 125 cartons of cigarettes for Military Payment Certificates. A search of the prisoner's quarters revealed \$49 in United States currency, 538 pounds sterling, \$1,250 in Military Payment Certificates, \$420 in American Express Company Travelers Checks, \$679 in United States postal money orders, \$2,400 in United States Postal Savings, 2,712 German marks, 156 cartons of American cigarettes, one unauthorized .32 caliber pistol, and one stamp collection valued at \$500. In addition, the agents discovered that the prisoner had deposited \$9,000 in Military Disbursing Officers checks at the Bremen Finance Office and had forwarded \$37,000 to various banking establishments in the United States within the past two years.

b. In January Berlin CID agents investigated the murder of an American soldier whose mutilated body was found shortly after Christmas. Investigation revealed that the soldier was an active partner of a German dentist and other Germans in black-market operations. As a result of an argument over the payment of money in exchange for post exchange goods, a fight ensued in which the soldier was killed by blows on the head with a hatchet. A military government court tried the German dentist for murder and sentenced him to death.

c. Two American civilians were apprehended for the purchase of five show horses from a German for approximately three cases of post exchange cigarettes and RM 20,000.

d. The 11th Criminal Investigation Detachment in Berlin succeeded in apprehending a ring of Yugoslav nationals engaged in large-scale black marketing of cutlery and stolen motor vehicles. The illegally purchased merchandise was manufactured in Solingen, Germany, for export under the supervision of the Joint Export-Import Agency. The goods were sent by truck from Solingen in the British Zone to Zwickau in the Soviet Zone and smuggled into Czechoslovakia. Approximately \$25,000 worth of merchandise was recovered.

e. The 31st Criminal Investigation Detachment at Wiesbaden broke up a gang of car thieves which had operated between Germany and neighboring countries through Cologne, Germany. Twenty-three stolen vehicles were recovered in Belgium and 18 German and Yugoslav nationals were captured.

f. The 478th Criminal Investigation Detachment at Munich apprehended 35 persons for participation in several thefts of U.S. Army property from railroad cars, railroad stations, and rail depots in the Munich area. The major theft consisted of 200 parachutes valued at \$20,000, of which 73 were recovered. Twenty-six of the thirty-five persons apprehended were German Industrial Policemen assigned to guard U.S. Army property.

g. Agents of the 477th Criminal Investigation Detachment at Regensburg, Germany, investigated a German national, a former SS Panzer Division officer, who had escaped from the Civilian Internee Camp at Regensburg and who, by forging the signature of an American officer, had consummated the sale of 20 United States military barracks at Grafenwöhr

for the average sale price of RM 4,000. Twelve of the barracks were located and recovered.

h. Three murders committed by American soldiers were investigated by the CID during the period under review. The agents of the 5th CID at Bamberg, Germany, apprehended an American soldier from the Breitengüßbach Ordnance Depot for the murder of a German woman. The 477th CID at Regensburg, Germany, investigating the death of a German woman by a hit-and-run driver, established the guilt of an American soldier from the 51st Constabulary Squadron. The 52d CID at Frankfurt established the murderer of a German national to be an American soldier of the 545th Truck Company.

i. During the month of March, the 27th CID, the Division's Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, handled a total of 49 cases for the various law-enforcement agencies of the European Command. One of the outstanding accomplishments of the laboratory was the identification of two pistols which had been used in murdering two American soldiers near Munich, Germany. This led to the arrest of two Polish displaced persons (40) who confessed as the murderers of the soldiers.

18. CID Training.

Coinciding with the close of the EUCOM Military Police School at Nellingen, Germany, on 10 February 1948, arrangements were made to hold all future CID Investigation Courses at the EUCOM Intelligence School at (41) Oberammergau, Germany.

INDUSTRIAL POLICE DIVISION

19. Strength of Industrial Police.

On 31 March 1948 there were 47 labor supervision companies, 3 provisional labor supervision companies, 1 Table of Distribution labor supervision company, and 10 labor supervision centers supervising 14,571 Industrial Police (13,816 on duty and 755 in training) in the U.S. Zone of Germany. The Industrial Police strength by military post was as follows:

Military Post	No. of IP's on duty	No. of IP's in training	Total
Augsburg	381	0	381
Garmisch	172	0	172
Munich	1,932	117	2,049
Nürnberg	2,057	103	2,160
Regensburg	762	6	768
Würzburg	552	0	552
Heidelberg	1,235	116	1,351
Darmstadt	369	41	410
Wetzlar	922	87	1,009
Stuttgart	1,850	93	1,943
Hq EUCOM	665	23	688
Berlin	609	6	615
Bremerhaven	1,176	104	1,280
U.S. Air Forces	1,134	59	1,193
Total	13,816	755	14,571

20. Operations.

a. Continued inspections were made of the Industrial Police in each military post by representatives of the Provost Marshal Division. Emphasis was placed upon the improvement of the organization, administration,

and operation of the Industrial Police, and upon more careful supervision by both American and German staffs for the purpose of developing a highly efficient guard and security force for the protection of U.S. Army installations and supplies.
(43)

b. Difficulties resulted from the divided responsibility for the staff supervision of the organized civilian guards and the Industrial Police. The former were under the supervision of the Logistics Division and the latter were under the technical supervision of the Office of the Provost Marshal. Since these elements performed the same type of duty, action was started to place both organizations under the supervision of the Logistics Division.
(44) The discontinuance of the civilian guards was scheduled by the Logistics Division to take place at the rate of about 250 monthly until all had been discharged. The civilian guards were to be replaced by Industrial Police.

c. A conference was held in Frankfurt, Germany, 3-4 March, with senior Industrial Police superintendents of each military post in the European Command. The objective of the conference was to acquaint these officials with the correct policies and procedures for operating the Industrial Police.

d. The investigation of Industrial Policemen, in accordance with EUCOM directives, resulted in the elimination of many undesirables. During the first quarter of 1948, policemen were released at the average of 46.71 per 1,000. On 4 March the method of reporting of Industrial Policemen discharged for cause was clarified and responsibility for

distribution of the reports to military posts was transferred from the preparing unit to OPM.

e. An Information Bulletin was published for the first time during the quarter under review and distributed to all units supervising Industrial Police. It contained information of general interest and suggestions for developing a better police program.

f. In order to acquaint military police with the functions and authority of the Industrial Police, representatives of the Industrial Police Division gave two lectures to the military police students at the schools in Nellingen and Sonthofen.
(45)

21. Problems.

a. Efforts were continued to increase the pay of Industrial Policemen with the aim of making the pay scale compare with that of the German police. Many conferences were held and facts and figures concerning methods of paying the Industrial Police throughout the U.S. Zone were collected, compared, and studied. The results were that the pay was increased and standardized in Land Hesse, beginning on 1 May 1948. Land Bavaria submitted a pay scale which was still to be approved by OMGUS. The pay of Industrial Policemen was considered satisfactory in Württemberg-Baden.

b. A problem which caused persistent difficulty was that of acquiring enough men of high caliber for industrial police work. Meetings were held, problems of recruiting were studied, and recommendations were made for securing the enlistment of suitable trustworthy and stable men.

As incentives for enlistment and to improve morale and appearance, plans were made to procure post exchange rations of essential articles and to secure sufficient and suitable blue-dyed Army clothing. Concurrences were obtained on procuring insignia and police badges.

c. Many news articles were published in Soviet-controlled newspapers claiming that the Industrial Police were being trained as a new German army and were receiving training with all types of weapons. To refute this type of propaganda, investigations were made to determine the sources of this erroneous information and a close scrutiny of suspected informants caused this agitation to cease. Pictures of Industrial Police in training and on the job in the Frankfurt, Giessen, and Mannheim areas were taken by a news photographer of the DENA Agency and released to German newspapers with articles explaining the use and policies of the Industrial Police.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 7.
2. Ibid., p 11; T/D No 303-1422-D, 20 Feb 48, and C 1, 20 Mar 48.
3. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 7-9.
4. Ibid., pp 33-35.
5. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 27 Jan 48, file AG 322 GOT-AGO, subj: "Discontin-
timance of the 7714th Military Police Training School, Hq & Hq Company."
6. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 33-35.
7. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 3 Apr 48, file AG 319.1 PMG-GPA, subj: "Close-
out Reports of Serious Incidents," and OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48,
p 36.
8. Cirs 2, EUCOM, 16 Jan 48; 6, 30 Jan 48.
9. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 37-39.
10. Ibid., p 39, and Appendixes B through G.
11. Ibid., pp 40-43.
12. Ibid., pp 44-47.
13. Ibid., pp 48-49.
14. Cir 20, EUCOM, 1 Mar 48; OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 50,
54-55.
15. Ibid., p 52.
16. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 50-51, 54.
17. Ibid., pp 52-54; ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, OPM, 28 Jan 48, file AG 451 PMG,
subj: "Lost or Stolen Vehicles"; 2 Mar 48, file AG 451 PMG, subj: "Lost
or Stolen Privately Owned Vehicles."
18. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 54-55.
19. Ibid., pp 56-57; SOP 72, EUCOM, C 1, subj: "European Command
Safety Program," 7 Apr 48.

20. Ltr, Dept of the Army, 19 Feb 48, file 850-15-10, subj: "Army Safety Program Motor Vehicle Operations."

21. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 59.

22. Ibid., pp 57-58.

23. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 21 Feb 48, file 729.3 PMG-AGO, "No Accident Campaign, March 1948."

24. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 60-64.

25. Ibid., pp 73-77.

26. Ibid., pp 78-80.

27. Ibid., pp 81-83.

28. Ltrs, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Mar 48, file AG 383 PMG, subj: "Execution of Death Sentences"; 11 Mar 48, file AG 383 PMG, subj: "Execution of Prisoners Condemned to Death"; 11 Mar 48, file AG 383 PMG, subj: "Death Warrants and Executions of MG Prisoners"; OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 13-14.

29. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 14-15.

30. Ibid., p 17.

31. Ltr, Hq, US Constabulary, 12 Jan 48, file 319.1 PM-T, subj: "Instructions Relative to Provost Marshal Functions upon Second Military District Headquarters Becoming Inoperational"; Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 14.

32. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Mar 48, file AG 654 GOT-AGO, subj: "Consolidation of Post Stockades"; OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 15.

33. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 15-16.

34. Ibid., pp 16-17.

35. Ibid., pp 18-19.

36. Ibid., pp 22-23.

37. Ibid. p 20; ltrs, OMGUS, Finance Division, 2 Feb 48, subj: "Procedure for the Processing of Certificates of Credit"; same, 2 Feb 48, subj: "Criteria for the Review of Certificates of Credit."
38. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 21-22.
39. Ibid. p 24.
40. Ibid. pp 24-31.
41. Ibid. pp 31-32.
42. Ibid. pp 71-72 and Appendix B.
43. Ibid. p 65.
44. Ibid. pp 65-66; IRS, PM to C of S, 21 Jan 48, subj: "Functioning of Industrial Police, Polish and Baltic Guards, and other Labor Service Companies."
45. Hq, EUCOM, OPM, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 66-68.
46. Ibid. pp 68-71.

Chapter XXI

CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO:

AUTHORITY _____

Chapter XXI

CHIEF OF SPECIAL SERVICES

ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL SERVICES

1. Organizational Changes.

On 1 March 1948, the structure of the Office of the Chief of Special Services was changed in several respects to make it conform more closely to that of the Office of the Chief of Special Services, Department of the Army. A Special Survey Board of the Office of the Chief of Special Services was organized. It was made responsible for visiting all units of Special Services including the EUCOM Exchange System for the purpose of making a detailed survey of their activities, requiring them to render reports covering strength and work load, and rendering special reports as directed by the Chief of Special Services. The Administration Branch was renamed the Administration Section and the Technical Information Branch was

redesignated the Technical Information Section, and both were placed at Executive Officer level. The Technical Information Section assumed control of Special Services radio broadcasts, formerly a function of the Operations Section of the Entertainment Branch, and continued to handle publicity, maintain coordination between the various branches of the Office of the Chief of Special Services, and keep statistical data for them. In addition, a Band Section at Executive Officer level took over the remaining duties of the Operations Section, which was discontinued. The Athletic Branch and the Recreation Branch were combined and redesignated the Recreation Service, later the Recreation Branch. This branch consisted of a Chief; an Administration Section; a Competitive Athletics Section; a Recreation Athletics Section; a Rest Center and Tours Section; and a Service Club, Libraries, and Manual Arts Section. The Motion Picture Section was separated from the Entertainment Branch and renamed the Motion Picture Service, later the Motion Picture Branch. It included a Chief, an Entertainment Film Depot Section, a Maintenance Service Unit Section, and a Fiscal Unit Section. The remaining section under the Entertainment Branch--the Live Show Section--was replaced by a Soldier Show Section, an Allied Show Section, and a German Show Circuit. The Supply Branch was redesignated the Supply and Fiscal Service, later the Supply and Fiscal Branch. It consisted of a Chief; a Procurement and Distribution Section; an Administration, Traffic, and Depot Section; and a Fiscal Section. The new organization, as it stood at the end of the (3) period under review, is depicted in chart I, appended to this chapter.

2. Key Personnel.

Lt. Col. J. W. Coleman, Executive Officer, returned to the (5)
(4) United States and was replaced by Lt. Col. P. R. Jeffrey on 22 January.
The following month, Col. R. T. Finn, Chief of the Athletic Branch, was (6)
(7) transferred to Munich Military Post, and was replaced by Lt. Col. D. F. Hull.
When the Athletic Branch and the Recreation Branch were combined into a Recreational Service on 1 March, Lt. Colonel Hull became chief of (8)
the new unit. Maj. R. E. Bennett, chief of the former Recreation Branch, (9)
became Executive Officer. Also on 1 March, 1st Lt. Neil A. McNeil of the former Operations Branch was designated chief of the newly organized (10)
Band Section. On 10 March, Maj. H. S. Bass replaced Maj. J. R. McDonald (11)
as chief of the Administration Branch.

3. Strength.

On 31 March 1948, persons employed by the Office of the Chief of Special Services included 24 officers, 1 warrant officer, 53 enlisted men, 468 United States and Allied civilians, and 38 Germans. These figures represented a loss of 8 officers and 8 enlisted men and an increase of 78 United States and Allied civilians since 31 December 1947. United States and Allied civilians employed in the Office of the Chief of Special Services numbered 58. The remainder, consisting of 331 hostesses, 63 librarians, and 16 civilian actress technicians, were employed in the (12)
field throughout the U.S. Zone of Germany.

4. Special Services Units.

The 17th Special Services Company, a negro unit serving in the First Military District, was inactivated in January in accordance with plans formulated during November 1947. It was replaced by the 7730th Special Services Company, a Table of Distribution organization consisting of 2 officers and 52 enlisted men. The 3d Special Service Company continued with a strength of 4 officers and 108 enlisted men. The 30th Special Services Company, stationed in Austria, had on its rolls 2 officers and 52 enlisted men. This was the same number of officers as (13) previously reported, but 3 less enlisted men. On 20 March the 7766th Special Services Band, identified with the radio show "It's All Yours," was inactivated due to the depletion of its personnel by departure to the United States. This left only one Special Services band serving in the European Command--the 7767th Special Services Band stationed at Assmanns- (14) hausen.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

5. Sports Conferences and Demonstrations.

A series of conferences were held in various parts of the European Command to discuss rules and to stimulate interest in sports. Basketball and football conferences were held in Berlin, Bremerhaven, Nürnberg, and Salzburg. On 2 March about 50 athletic officers met in Bad Nauheim to discuss the spring and summer athletic program. They agreed

that prior to the EUCOM finals, baseball would be played at battalion level; softball, at company level; track and field, at post and command level; and golf, tennis, swimming, diving, volleyball, badminton, and table tennis, at invitation level. A representative of the Athletic Branch staged a basketball demonstration and explained the rules of the game to a British audience in Berlin on 23 January. The British responded with enthusiasm and requested a repetition of the exhibition at a future date. During the same month, sport fans were entertained by "Red" Barber, Sports Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who toured the European Command under the auspices of the American Forces Network and the Chief of Special Services, bringing to his audiences general discussions of sports as well as rebroadcasts of the ninth innings of the 1947 World Series.

.6. Sports Competitions.

The principal sports engaged in during the first three months of 1948 were badminton, basketball, bobsledding, bowling, boxing, ice hockey, ice skating, skiing, table tennis, and volleyball. Competitions were held at Theater, inter-Theater, and Olympic levels.

a. The EUCOM Invitational Ski Meet, 20-22 February, sponsored by the Garmisch Recreational Center, attracted thirty contestants, including United States civilians, five events were held. The winners were:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Event</u>
Pfc Lorentz Eide, 38th Infantry	Cross-country
Edward E. Link, Garmisch Recreational Center	Down-hill
" " "	Slalom
" " "	Combined
2d Lt. John Sobczack, Fritzlar Air Base	Jumping

b. The Women's Army Corps Basketball Tournament, 23-28 February, sponsored by the Munich Military Post, brought 10 teams into competition. In the finals, the Bremerhaven WAC Detachment defeated the Wiesbaden WAC Detachment, 45-39, and were declared the EUCOM WAC basketball champions.

c. The EUCOM Battalion Basketball Championship Tournament, 22-26 March, was sponsored by the Munich Military Post. Teams entered included Camp Lindsey, USAFE, winner in the Northern Region; the 1st Constabulary Squadron, runner-up in the Northern Region; Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base, winner in the Southern Region; and the 4th Constabulary Squadron, USFA, runner-up in the Southern Region. Camp Lindsey defeated the 1st Constabulary Squadron, 40-39, in the finals and became the EUCOM battalion champions.

d. The EUCOM Company Basketball Championship Tournament, 25-28 March, was sponsored by the Regensburg Military Post. Teams competing included the 22d Motor Transportation Squadron, USAFE, winner in the Northern Region; AGRC, runner-up in the Northern Region; Co A, 505th MP Battalion, Salzburg, winner in the Southern Region; and the EUCOM Engineer School, runner-up in the Southern Region. The 22d Motor Transportation

Squadron defeated the EUCOM Engineer School, 61-54, in the final game, to win the title of EUCOM company champions.

e. The Winter Olympic Cresta Bobsled Competition was held in St. Moritz, Switzerland, from 12 January to 12 February. At the request of the Olympic Committee, Department of the Army, EUCOM entered a bobsled team in the Olympics. It consisted of 1st Lt. William C. Johnson, 1352d Labor Supervision Company, Augsburg; 1st Lt. Tinker Williams, A Troop, 2d Constabulary Squadron, Augsburg; 1st Sgt. Robert H. Holloway, 1352d Labor Supervision Company, Augsburg; Sgt. Lennart Bergaren, 25th Communications Squadron, Headquarters, USAFE; Tec. 4 William F. Hendricks, 2d Medical Dispensary, Frankfurt; and Cpl. Wilber L. Martin, 5th Weather Group, Wiesbaden. Although none of the EUCOM entrants was a winner, a satisfactory showing was made.

f. The EUCOM-TRUST Battalion and Company Basketball Tournament was held in Wiesbaden, 31 March-2 April. Teams competing were the battalion and company champions from the two commands. Camp Lindsey, the EUCOM battalion champions, defeated the 2d Battalion, 354th Infantry, the TRUST battalion champions. The 385th MP Company, the TRUST company champions, defeated the 22d Motor Transportation Squadron, the EUCOM company champions.

7. Selection of Olympic Competitors.

The Recreation Branch of the Office of the Chief of Special Services formulated plans to return a boxing team to the United States to train for the Olympic Games. In addition, the following seven members of the occupation forces were returned to the United States to train for other Olympic events.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Event</u>
1st Lt. Leon A. Bombrouski, Roth Air Base	Shot put and hammer
1st Lt. George C. Berger, 2d Constabulary Regiment	400-meter run
2d Lt. Samuel K. Lessey, Zeppelinheim Ammunition Depot.	Soccer
2d Lt. William E. Thynorvech, C Troop, 22d Con- stabulary Squadron	Javelin
1st Sgt. Herbert E. Woodward, 7782 Special Troop, Berlin.	Decathlon
Sgt. Joseph B. King, Kitzingen Training Center. .	Sprinter
Pfc King Quon, 316th Station Complement Squadron	Marathon

8. Assistance to American Ski Team.

The Office of the Chief of Special Services supplied the U.S. Military Olympic Ski Team with carbines, ammunition, and ski boots when the team arrived in Switzerland from the United States.

(15)

9. Developments in Service Clubs.

Upon the discontinuance of the Second Military District in January, the administration of service clubs in that area passed to the military posts. In March, EUCOM Headquarters directed that the number of service clubs (including clubs at the Hanau Signal Depot, Breitenghssback, Käfertal, Mannheim, and Neu Isenburg, which had been approved but not opened) be reduced to 97 by the end of April. For this reason, Special Services did not assume control of the Jensen Barracks Red Cross Club in Munich as planned. By the end of the same month, however, in accordance with the wishes of the Commanding General, American Graves Registration

(16)

Command, the Chief of Special Services obtained permission to operate
(17)
seven additional clubs for that command.

10. Transfer of American Red Cross Clubs.

Twenty-six American Red Cross clubs were transferred to Special Services, bringing the number of service clubs to ninety-nine by the end of March. On 31 March, Special Services assumed control of the Crown Prince club in Berlin, the last Red Cross club to be transferred to Special Services. The ceremonies were attended by General Clay, General Rickard, and various American Red Cross officials.

11. Club Attendance.

The following table shows the number of Service clubs and hostesses at the end of March and the approximate attendance at each club during the first three months of 1948:

Command	Clubs	Hostesses	Attendance
EUCOM		3 (1)	
Berlin Command, OMGUS	5	18	170,750
Hq Command, EUCOM	12 (2)	35 (6)	540,780
Heidelberg Military Post.	5 (1)	16 (3)	341,550*
Darmstadt Military Post	2	7	27,000
Wetzlar Military Post	10 (1)	31 (4)	202,800
Stuttgart Military Post	9 (1)	29 (2)	142,260
First Military District	29 (3)	87 (9)	1,670,368
Bremerhaven POE	6	18	333,799
USFA.	5	19	195,000
USAFE	17 (4)	43	861,750
Total	100 (12)	306 (25)	4,486,057

() Negro clubs and hostesses.

* Includes attendance in Darmstadt Military Post during January and February and in Wetzlar and Stuttgart Military Posts in January.

12. Recruitment of Club Hostesses.

The number of hostesses on duty did not reach the authorized strength at any time during this quarter. Nine hostesses terminated their contracts while twenty-nine were hired in the European Command, including twenty former Red Cross directors. In addition, 157 hostesses were recruited in the United States. Sixty-five of these arrived in the European Command, bringing the number of hostesses employed to 306 by the end of March. The remaining 92 were scheduled to arrive in April and were expected to increase the number of hostesses to 398 or two below the authorized strength.
(19)

13. Rest Centers.

The number of visitors, including those from USFA, at the three rest centers in southern Germany--Garmisch, Berchtesgaden, and Chiemsee--nearly trebled during this quarter. Figures indicating how many vacationists registered at the rest centers during each day of the week were not available, but the number was greater on weekends. The following table shows the count of persons visiting the three rest centers in January, February, and March 1948:
(20)

Rest Center	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Berchtesgaden . . .	10,352	11,406	11,273	33,031
Chiemsee	1,710	1,635	2,079	5,424
Garmisch	22,837	20,374	17,285	60,496
Total	34,899	33,415	30,637	98,951

14. Tours.

a. Choices in Tours. The French Riviera and Paris tours, which were discontinued in December 1947 pending new hotel contracts, were reopened in January and March, respectively. The Riviera tour cost \$21.45 for six nights and seven days, but did not include lunches, dinners, and travel to and from the Riviera. The Paris tour cost \$18.00 or \$39.00, depending whether the tourist remained in Paris two nights and three days or six nights and seven days. Transportation to and from Paris was not included in the cost. Two other tours were started. The Luxemburg tour, opened in February, offered either air or bus travel. The airplane tour cost \$44.00, \$52.50 (\$49.00 during the week), or \$57.00 for either two, three, or four days and the bus tour cost \$34.00 for a week-end trip or \$35.00 for a trip running from Monday through Thursday. The Rome tour, opened in March, cost \$27.60 for six nights and seven days, but did not include lunches, dinners, or transportation to and from Rome.

b. Special Tours. Special Services sponsored six special tours during January and February. Olympic tours to Switzerland were conducted during the periods 28 January-4 February and 2-9 February. Both cost \$70.00 (second class), but did not include travel to and from Karlsruhe. A Mardi Gras tour to Basle, 15-19 February, cost \$28.00, not including transportation to and from Karlsruhe. In February, four Washington's Birthday tours were inaugurated. One, to Luxemburg, cost \$30.00 for three days, including travel cost from Frankfurt; a second, to Czechoslovakia, cost \$50.30 (first class) and \$44.00 (second class) for three days, including transportation from Nürnberg; a third, to Switzerland, for two

or three days, cost \$15.00 and \$22.00, respectively, including travel from Karlsruhe; and a fourth, to Paris, cost \$22.75 for three days, not including transportation.

c. Changes in Tours. Changes were made in some of the tours. In February, the Czechoslovak tour was suspended at the request of the Czechoslovak Mission in Frankfurt. It had been operating since August 1947. In March, the U.S. Army Leave Train to Copenhagen was discontinued and the week-end tour to that city was changed to a daily tour. At the same time, the ski tours to Arosa, Engelberg, Wengen, and Klosters in Switzerland were discontinued, leaving ski vacationists the choice of either Davos or Zermatt.

d. Planning of New Tours. At the end of March 1948, the Tours Section of the Office of the Chief of Special Services was arranging for the following new tours: a de luxe tour to Switzerland, a special tour to the Zurich Spring Carnival, a "Tulip Tour" to the Netherlands, a Scandinavian tour, a bus tour to Strasbourg, and a summer Olympic tour to London.

e. Participation during January-March. The table on the following page shows the number of persons taking the various tours
(21)
during the first three months of 1948:

Tours	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Czechoslovakia . . .	33	70		103
Denmark	16	31	26	73
Netherlands	7	3	7	17
London	5	6	14	25
Luxemburg		9	61	70
Paris		17	106	123
Riviera	80	40	120	240
Switzerland	1,005	1,394	723	3,122
Total	1,146	1,570	1,057	3,773

15. Manual Arts.

The closing of Red Cross clubs in March reduced the number of craft shops. The remaining shops, however, were considered more permanent, thus permitting a more effective program. The Central Welfare Board authorized the purchase of bench-type tools, including lathes, saws, drill presses, and grinders as well as \$200 worth of photo dark-room equipment. Under a new plan, manual arts supplies were issued to craft shops in proportion to the number of persons engaged in craftsmanship rather than on the basis of the troop strength of the area being served. In addition, plans were drafted for the sale of certain expendable items including photo paper, leather, plexiglass, and model airplanes, subject to the approval of the Chief of the Supply and Fiscal Branch. During the period 1 January-31 March, representatives from the Manual Arts Section made approximately 20 field trips including visits to the Austrian cities of Vienna, Horsching, and Salzburg.

16. Photo Contests.

In January, the Department of the Army selected the winners of the Army Amateur Photography Contest. S. Sgt. John M. Pavelko, 902d Engineer Air Force, Headquarters Company, Wiesbaden, winner of the European Command contest on "The Mission and Duties of the Army" with his picture "Topkick," placed second in the Army finals. Twenty other European contestants whose photographs were entered in the European Command finals were awarded Army certificates and pins. By the end of March, the Manual Arts Section was preparing plans for another amateur photo contest during the fall of 1948.

(22)

17. Libraries.

a. Library Staffs. On 1 January 61 librarians were employed in the European Command. By the end of March, four librarians had terminated their contracts and three had arrived from the United States, leaving a total of 60. Twenty-four additional librarians were requisitioned from the Office of the Chief of Special Services, Department of the Army, to fill vacancies expected during the spring. The Central Welfare Board approved the expenditure of \$69,970.98 for librarians' salaries during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year of 1948, but it was not certain that appropriated funds would be available for the employment of librarians after 1 July. Meanwhile, dwindling appropriated funds made it necessary to pay the salaries of three additional librarians from revenue-raising funds.

b. Books and Libraries. In January, the library report submitted to Washington for the last six months of 1947 showed 592,411 books in

circulation, an increase of 82,000 over the previous six month period. Under a new plan adopted in March, military posts were required to submit their library reports on a calendar month basis rather than on the twenty-first of each month. Clothbound books in the number of 64,812 were distributed to the various libraries from libraries that were closed in Leghorn, Italy. Additional supplies distributed to the various libraries included 35 Webster's New International Dictionaries and stands, pencil daters, stamp pads, guide cards, and white ink. A budget for the purchase of books, periodicals, and supplies for the last quarter of the fiscal year of 1948, amounting to \$127,791.25, was approved. On 31 March 1948, there were 230 libraries (permanent and field), 4 bookmobiles, and 471,775 accountable books in the European Command. In addition to the 60 Army librarians, 58 enlisted men and 388 locally recruited employees were engaged in library work.

c. Work of Field Services Librarian. The field services librarian, a member of the staff of the Office of the Chief of Special Services, made frequent visits to military posts and major commands for the purpose of inspecting libraries, discussing library policies with the local (23) staffs, and suggesting improvements in the library service.

ENTERTAINMENT

18. Soldier Shows.

a. Soldier shows, which had been furnishing entertainment to the occupation forces in Europe since V-E Day, were ordered discontinued on 30 June 1948 by EUCOM Headquarters. To comply with this order, the Chief of Special Services planned to recall one soldier show from the road each week beginning 1 April. In addition, plans were made to assign the civilian actress technicians still employed on 30 June to major commands and military posts, where they would offer professional assistance in producing local shows. Ten shows were discontinued, six new ones were organized, and ten shows were touring the command at the end of March, as shown in the following table:

<u>Shows discontinued</u>	<u>New shows organized</u>	<u>Shows on road on 31 March</u>
Hey Rube	Slightly Classic	Who's on First
Swingtime Fiesta	Fancy Free	Jerks Berserk
Double Trouble	Cuban Capers	Strictly Ad Lib
Fascinatin' Rhythm	Musicale Moods	Turnabout
Hi Neighbor	Rise and Shine	Slightly Classic
Once Over Lightly	Songs of the Islands	Fancy Free
Sound Off		Cuban Capers
Wham		Musicale Moods
Here's How		Rise and Shine
On the Loose		Songs of the Islands

Forty-five enlisted men of the 3d Special Services Company were members of the cast of the 10 shows on the road at the end of March. Ten civilian actress technicians returned to the United States, one became a dependent, and three others were employed, bringing the number of actress technicians

assisting with soldier shows to 31. Soldier shows gave about 620
(24)
performances to audiences totaling 152,952 persons.

19. Allied Shows.

The Chief of Special Services required Allied entertainers to sign a new type of contract. This new contract held the Allied agent responsible for the fulfillment of the actors' terms of the contract, making it easier to control the actors. The Allied agents supervised more closely the casting of shows, making it possible to reduce the average cost of a single performance to about \$105 compared to \$116 during the latter part of 1947. A year earlier, each performance of an Allied show cost about \$146. An Allied jeep show was engaged to furnish small outlying military units with entertainment at a reasonable price. Allied shows engaged included three Italian, six Danish, six Belgian, six Dutch, and five French shows. In addition, 17 Allied bands were employed which cost about \$46 for a single performance. During the March of Dimes campaign, three Allied shows and four Allied bands gave gratuitous performances, netting about \$7,650. The Bad Nauheim Allied Show Booking Center was closed, leaving Allied show centers at Bremerhaven, Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Munich, Nürnberg, Wetzlar, and Wiesbaden.
(25)

20. German Shows.

On 16 March the German Show Production Center was moved from Heidelberg to Frankfurt. Offices were established at the Little Theater and quarters for the entertainers were obtained at the Victoria Hotel and the Variety Hotel. An average of 20 German shows and 10 German bands were

engaged. The cost of shows and bands for each performance was about
(26)
\$87 and \$50, respectively.

21. Motion Pictures.

a. Special Developments. In January the EUCOM Exchange System discontinued the sale of motion picture coupons and announced that, beginning 1 April, only Military Payment Certificates would be accepted at Army theaters. In accordance with the request of the American Graves Registration Command, in Africa-Middle East Zone, Algeria, Special Services stopped sending that organization 16 mm. films. The Motion Picture Service of the Office of the Chief of Special Services made arrangements to transfer 16 mm. films regularly to the air base at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, beginning in April. For the first time, all motion picture theater employees were bonded with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company in order to protect the EUCOM Motion Picture Fund against such offenses as embezzlement, forgery, larceny, and theft. Each employee was bonded for \$2,500.

b. Extent of Operations. In January, the Europa Theater in Fulda and the Park Theater were closed, leaving 108 theaters showing standard 35 mm. films in the European Command. An average of 165 theaters offered 16 mm. films. During the first three months of 1948, 217 35 mm. prints of 54 titles and 195 16 mm. prints of 39 titles were received from the United States, while 48 35 mm. prints and 146 16 mm. prints were returned to the United States. The Motion Picture Maintenance and Service Unit made 11 surveys in various theaters, installed new equipment in 8

theaters, and made 95 service calls and 20 emergency calls. There was an attendance of 408,517 at 16 mm. exhibitions, and about 2,280,672 paid admissions at 35 mm. theaters. The sum of \$100,000 representing profits of the EUCOM Motion Picture Fund, was given to the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund. (27)

22. Radio.

On 6 January, "It's All Yours," a musical variety show transmitted every Sunday from the Kurhaus Theater in Bad Nauheim from 2000-2020 hours, was discontinued because the enlisted men comprising most of the cast returned to the United States. During the same month the recorded Sunday afternoon radio program, "Special Services Radio Theater," featuring soldier and civilian shows, was also discontinued. Beginning in February a new recorded program called "Amanda," featuring a civilian actress technician, was broadcast over AFN Frankfurt every Saturday from 0830-0845 hours. On 27 March the program was replaced by "Coffee Time." The other regular Special Services radio broadcasts--"Bavarian Bookstall" (formerly "AFN Libraries"), "Special 15" and "Presenting Parsons"--continued, along with Special Services sport announcements and special broadcasts. In January a special broadcast featured Alex De Vries, an eminent Belgian pianist, and a concert by the Bad Nauheim Symphony Orchestra. (28)

23. Bands.

a. Training. In February, the 7701st Band Training Unit moved from Seckenheim to a larger kaserne at Käfertal, Germany. At this time, its faculty comprised 2 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 42 enlisted men,

to be compared with 2 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 28 enlisted men when the school opened in September 1947. The 7765th Band, a Negro unit which had been receiving unit training at the band school since December, moved in February to the Nürnberg Military Post. At the same time the 7764th Band, another Negro unit, moved from Nürnberg to the band school for unit training. A class which started in January, with 53 whites and 33 Negroes, graduated on 25 March. On 1 March, a supplementary class consisting of 42 whites and 2 Negroes enrolled at the band training unit. During the first three months of 1948, 59 band replacements arrived from the United States and were assigned to various bands.

b. Special Performances. Three bands entertained audiences outside of Germany. In January, the 7766th Band entertained American Graves Registration units in various parts of France. In February, at the request of the American Institute in Czechoslovakia, the 686th AF Band performed at a Lincoln's Birthday Ball in Prague. In March, the Jazz Pirates of the 427th Army Band were guests of the American Ambassador in Oslo, Norway. The King and Crown Prince of Norway were among the Norwegians whom they entertained. By the end of March there were 25 bands in the European Command. These included 11 Army bands, 1 organizational band (the 1st Division Band), 1 Air Force band, 9 Constabulary bands (including the 115th activated in January), and three Table of Distribution bands.
(29)

24. Cultural Events.

The Office of the Chief of Special Services was host to an American band, two Belgian pianists, an American singer, and an American comedian. From 5 to 8 January, Borah Minnevitch's Harmonica Rascals, an 8-piece American comic band, performed in enlisted men's clubs, hospitals, and mess halls in Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Giessen, Wetzlar, and Bad Nauheim. Alex De Vries and Denise Tolkowski, Belgian pianists, appeared before combined American and German audiences in Bremerhaven, Bremen, Bad Nauheim, Berlin, Frankfurt, and Munich, and to American and Austrian audiences in Vienna, during January. In Bad Nauheim and Frankfurt, these pianists were presented as guest artists with the local German symphony orchestras. Elizabeth Wysox, an American contralto, performed in Salzburg, Frankfurt, and Bad Nauheim during January, entertaining combined American-German and American-Austrian audiences. During the period 17-21 March, Danny Kaye, an American film comedian, appeared at Rhein-Main Air Base, Berlin, (30) Nurnberg, Heidelberg, Hamburg, and Frankfurt.

SUPPLY AND FISCAL MATTERS

25. Procurement and Distribution.

a. Requisitions for day-room and service club furniture submitted by subordinate commands in 1947 were consolidated and given to the Chief of Special Services for study. Meanwhile, the Logistics Division advised that manufacturing facilities were available in Germany to make

These commands thus became responsible for the preparation of the budgets of these Special Services units. The Fiscal Section, Office of the Chief of Special Services, however, agreed to continue exercising that function until 1 April. Meanwhile, the Commander in Chief approved the \$1,000,000 budget which the Central Welfare Board had appropriated for Special Services at its December meeting. He specified, however, that no additional hostesses and librarians were to be employed. In March, the Commander in Chief approved a budget for Special Services amounting to \$696,109.81 for the last quarter of 1947. During the same month the Chief of Special Services, Department of the Army, advised that he had requested the approval of Congress for a budget of \$315,400 to pay for librarians and administrative personnel in the Office of the Chief of Special Services, EUCOM, for the fiscal year of 1949. At the same time, a Special Services budget amounting to \$3,600,000 for the same period was submitted to the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, who found it too large and returned it for revision.

b. In January the Joint Export-Import Agency requested that Special Services make all purchases on the Continent through that organization in order to help build its dollar credits. No agreement on this matter had been reached by the end of March.

(32)

27. Transportation and Storage.

a. The Office of the Chief of Special Services began moving its depot at Blexen to Aschaffenburg on 15 February. The move was completed in April. In the meantime, plans were made to transfer the depot buildings

at Blexen to the British by 30 April. Negotiations were initiated with the Chief Quartermaster to transfer to the Quartermaster Depot at Giessen all heavy equipment at the Blexen Depot which was idle due to a lack of parts.

b. Statistics in the Traffic and Depot Section of the Office of the Chief of Special Services indicated that during the first three months of 1948, 89 tons of equipment were received at the Blexen Depot; 365 tons (representing 654 requisitions) were distributed to various commands; and 4,778 tons were transferred to Aschaffenburg, leaving 1,935 (33) tons yet to be transferred.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

28. Functions.

The Technical Information Section (the Technical Information Branch prior to 1 March), besides controlling the Special Services radio broadcasts mentioned in another part of this chapter, handled publicity and printing.

29. News Releases and Travel Literature.

During the first three months of 1948, the Technical Information Section released 367 news items on soldier shows, Allied shows, German shows, radio shows, athletics, tours, rest centers, service clubs, libraries, manual arts, bands, music, hostesses, and special performances.

In addition, it distributed 16,906 maps, booklets, posters, and pamphlets which gave information to tourists traveling in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, and the United Kingdom.

30. Printing.

In addition to publishing the Spotlight--a weekly bulletin of technical information--the Technical Information Section prepared 15,570 pieces of printed matter, including athletic certificates, bear-hunting certificates, athletic record cards, athletic information cards, athletic award letters, motion picture warning certificates, concert programs, (34) entertainment contract forms, and posters of various kinds.

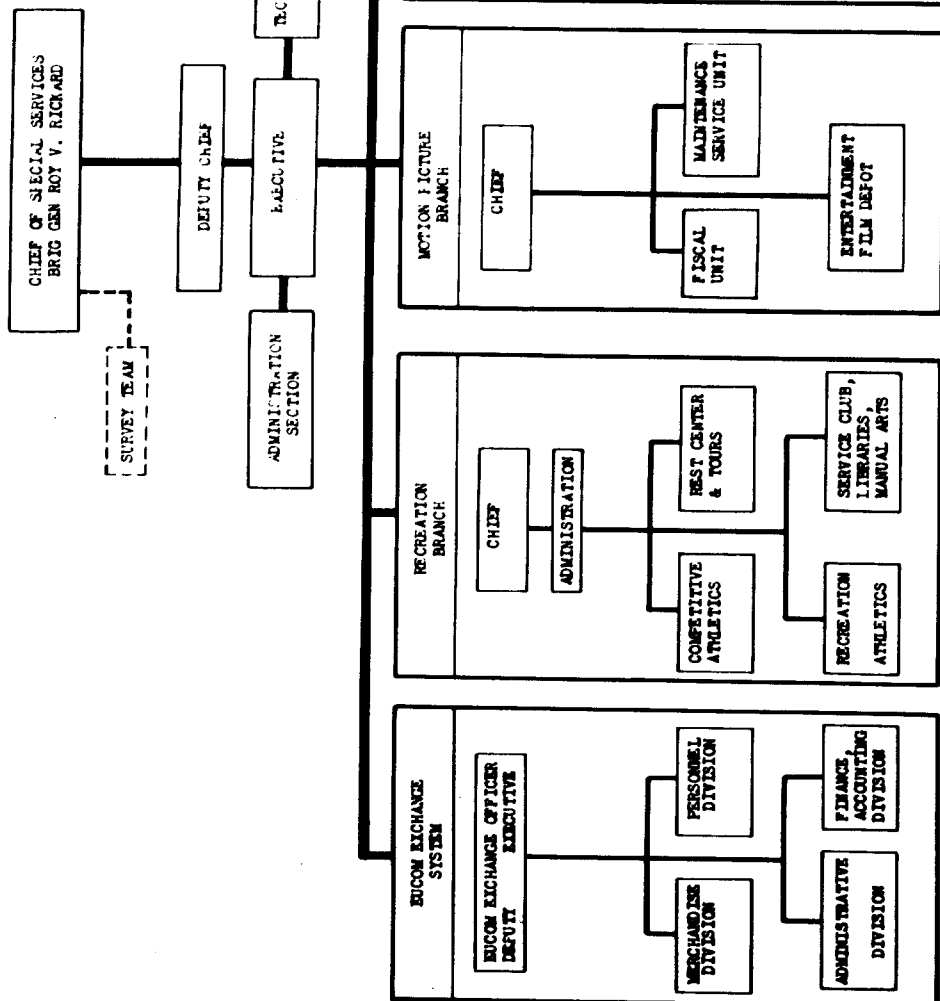
FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 1.
2. Interview with Lt Col P. R. Jeffrey, Exec Off, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 8 Jul 48.
3. Office Order No 15, Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, 27 Feb 48; No 25, 19 Apr 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 1-3.
4. Interview with Maj H. S. Bass, Adm Off, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 9 Jul 48.
5. Office Order No 4, Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, 22 Jan 48.
6. SO 15, EUCOM, 22 Jan 48, par 4.
7. Office Order No 5, Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, 26 Jan 48.
8. Ibid, No 15, 27 Feb 48.
9. Ibid, No 28, 7 May 48.
10. Ibid, No 15, 27 Feb 48.
11. Ibid, 10 Mar 48.
12. Interview with Maj H. S. Bass, Adm Off, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 12 Jul 48.
13. Interview with Maj H. S. Bass, Adm Off, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 9 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 9-10.
14. GO 8, Hq Comd, EUCOM, 19 Mar 48; interview with 1st Lt N. A. McNeil, Chief Band Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 12 Jul 48.
15. Interview with George Wilson, Athletic Consultant, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 12 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 2, Recreation Br, pp 16-19.
16. Hq, US Constabulary, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 2.
17. GO 41, EUCOM, 24 Apr 48; Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 2, Recreation Br, pp 28-34.
18. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 29, 32, and 33.
19. Interview with Maj R. E. Bennett, Chief, Sv Club Activities, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 19 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 2, Recreation Br, pp 29-33.

20. Interview with M Sgt Samuel W. Alexy, Recreation Br, Rest Center Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 20 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 2, Recreation Br, p 20.
21. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 21-27.
22. Interview with Miss E. Kerns, Dir Manual Arts Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 20 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 40-41.
23. Interview with Miss E. Ebert, Chief Librarian, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 21 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 2, Recreation Br, pp 35-39.
24. Interview with Capt L. R. Stone, Entertainment Br, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 22 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 2, Entertainment Br, pp 48-49.
25. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 2, Entertainment Br, pp 50-52.
26. Interview with Richard A. Banaahan, Entertainment Br, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 23 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 2, Entertainment Br, pp 53-55.
27. Interview with R. W. Beaudry, Chief, Motion Picture Br, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 23 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 3, Motion Picture Sv, pp 42-45.
28. Interview with Miss Kay McKay, Technical Information Br, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 27 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 1, General, pp 13-14.
29. Interview with Tec 4 Robert F. Clark, Band Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 28 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 1, General, pp 4-9.
30. Interview with Miss M. Teschan, Technical Adviser, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 27 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 1, General.
31. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 5, Supply and Fiscal Br, pp 56-58.
32. Interview with Maj J. D. White, Chief, Fiscal Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 26 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 5, Supply and Fiscal Br, pp 58-59.
33. Interview with T. W. Roach, Chief, Traffic and Depot Sec, Sp Sv, EUCOM, 26 Jul 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 5, Supply and Fiscal Br, pp 59-60.
34. Hq, EUCOM, Sp Sv, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, ch 1, General, p 15.

CHART I
ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL SERVICES

31 MARCH 1948



Chapter XXII

EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: CANCELLED
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command
Ltr 25 Apr. 51.*

Chapter XXII

EUCOM EXCHANGE SYSTEM

ORGANIZATION

1. Organization on 1 January 1948.

At the beginning of 1948, the EUCOM Exchange System (EES), a branch of the Office of the Chief of Special Services, consisted of a headquarters at Bad Nauheim, Germany, and various field installations. Headquarters included the Office of the Exchange Officer, the Deputy, the Executive Officer, the Comptroller, and the Executive, Personnel, Merchandise, Operations, and Intelligence Divisions. Field organizations included two Regional Offices, No. 1 with headquarters at Schwetzingen and No. 2 with headquarters at Munich; two Exchange Depots, one at Ansbach and one at Aschaffenburg; and six post exchanges lying outside the main area of the U.S. Zone of Germany--Berlin, Bremerhaven, Paris, Linz, Salzburg, and (1) Vienna--under the direct control of the EUCOM Exchange Officer.

2. Organizational Changes, Transfers, and Moves.

In order to handle the sale of 2,000 surplus jeeps to be rebuilt by ordnance units and sold through EES, a Jeep Sales Exchange was established at Kitzingen, Germany, on 5 February 1948, with John W. Rich as manager. The exchange was placed under the supervision of the Chief of the Operations Division of EES Headquarters. (2) On 1 March, the Budget Branch of the Office of the Comptroller was discontinued and its personnel and functions were transferred to the Statistics Section, Management Branch, Executive Division. (3) On 1 April, the post exchanges at Paris, Berlin, and Bremerhaven were removed from the direct control of the EUCOM Exchange Officer and assigned to Regional Exchange Office No. 1. On the same date, Regional Exchange Office No. 1 was moved from Schwetzingen to Frankfurt, Germany. (4)

3. Changes in Key Personnel.

On 20 January, Maj. William B. Hardin was appointed Executive Officer and Chief of the Executive Division in place of Capt. Milton G. Schneider. On 6 February, Marlin F. Haas became Acting Comptroller in place of James J. Cronin. On 24 February, Arthur R. Zinneister replaced John W. Rich as manager of the Jeep Sales Exchange at Kitzingen. On 15 March, Maj. J. Leslie Spellman was appointed Chief of European Procurement Branch (formerly European Manufacturing Program), Merchandise Division, in place of H. W. Spange. On 10 March, Maj. Charles M. Tharp was assigned as Chief of Management Branch, Executive Division, in place of Charles Duran. (5)

4. The Need for Reorganization of EES Headquarters.

The first annual general inspection of the EUCOM Exchange System conducted by the Inspector General during the last quarter of 1947 and a survey made by the Special Survey Board appointed in December 1947 by the Chief of Special Services, as well as studies made under the direction of the EUCOM Exchange Officer, revealed certain basic deficiencies in the organization and operation of the EUCOM Exchange System, indicating a need for reorganization. These studies brought out the facts that, despite the various attempts to simplify EES organization during 1947, it still remained unwieldy and cumbersome; that there was not a definite and clear-cut delineation of responsibilities; and that operations lacked effectiveness and efficiency. Most of the irregularities and defects of EES as noted by the Inspector General were ascribed to overstaffing of its organization and the existence of an excessive number of branches, resulting in duplication of functions and inefficient use of personnel; a lack of supervision and control of procurement and merchandising, resulting in the accumulation of large inventories; a lack of aggressiveness in disposing of excess and slow-moving stocks; inefficient distribution of stocks; poor stock control and inventorying procedures; failure to allocate adequate qualified personnel to positions in the field, resulting in receipt of inaccurate and incomplete reports; lack of coordination, cooperation, and exchange of information among various divisions and branches; and an inadequate personnel policy.

5. Reorganization of EES Headquarters.

a. Taking cognizance of the reports of the Inspector General and the Special Survey Board, Gen. Roy V. Rickard, Chief of Special Services, on 15 March 1948, directed a complete reorganization of EES Headquarters which was to be completed by 1 April 1948. The directive not only prescribed a total strength figure for EES Headquarters, but also outlined the various divisions, branches, and offices to be established and their missions, and set up a maximum strength figure for each office.
(7)

b. The Management Council provided for in the reorganization plans was activated at once and given the responsibility of effecting the reorganization, including the preparation of functional and organizational charts. The Management Council, consisting of counselors on Plans and Coordination, Organization and Manpower, and Statistics, issued orders inactivating EES Headquarters as then constituted and activating a reorganized headquarters on 1 April 1948. The new organization consisted of the Office of the Chief, EES, and four divisions as shown in Chart II appended to this chapter. The former Operations Division was dropped but its functions and personnel were distributed among other divisions and activities, most of the personnel going to a newly organized Automotive Center. Food and Beverage Branch, the Services Branch, and the Special Items Branch, together with their personnel were incorporated in the Merchandise Division as reorganized. The Engineering and Equipment Branches, with their personnel, were incorporated into the Administration Division.
(8)

6. General Functions of EES Headquarters Offices and Divisions.

Upon the reorganization of EES Headquarters, the general functions of the various offices, councils, and branches were outlined
(9)
as follows:

Office of the Chief, EES

EUCOM Exchange Officer: Responsible for the effective and efficient administration of a uniform and coordinated exchange business which provides authorized recipients in the European Command with common necessities and usual comforts as provided for in AR 210-65 and in EUCOM Circular 103, dated 23 December 1947.

Deputy: Responsible for converting and implementing policy laid down by superior echelons into daily operating practice; also the chief of management who coordinates the operations of subordinate echelons.

Legal Council: Responsible for determining the legality of substance and form of all EES problems of a legal nature.

Management Council: Responsible for coordinating all phases of EES operations into a harmonious pattern wherein all forces are working toward a common purpose and in conformity with established policies.

Fiscal Council: Responsible for formulating plans for dealing with financial problems of the EUCOM Exchange System.

Security Office: Responsible for rendering command inspection service to insure that minimum standards of safety and security are being enforced.

Sales Promotion and Training Office: Responsible for consolidating sales promotion and training activities for EES Headquarters.

Administration Division

Responsible for all Headquarters administration. The chief of this division will serve in the capacity of Executive Officer to the EUCOM Exchange Officer.

Personnel Division: Responsible for the supervision and control of all civilian personnel employed by the EUCOM Exchange System, including indigenous.

Merchandise Division: Responsible for determining Theater consumption, consumer demand, requirements and procurement of merchandise items and supplies necessary for the proper functioning of the merchandise departments and services within the EUCOM Exchange System.

Finance and Accounting Division: Responsible for supervision and control of all matters pertaining to accountability, accounts payable and receivable, claims and insurance; also for the custody and expenditure of EES funds.

A more specific and detailed statement of the functions of the various offices, councils, and branches of EES Headquarters had not been published up to the end of the quarter under review.

7. Automotive Center.

a. Establishment. Concurrently with the reorganization of EES Headquarters, an Automotive Center, to be located in Frankfurt, was established. It consisted of two divisions, the Sales Division and the Parts and Accessories Division, under control of a General Manager, and an EES Garage Policy Board consisting of the General Manager, the Sales Manager, and the Parts and Accessories Manager. (10)

b. Functions. The Automotive Center was made responsible for the procurement and sale of all new and rebuilt automobiles, the procurement and sale of spare parts at the Automotive Center, and the

distribution of spare parts to EES and concession garages throughout the European Command. It was to determine requirements for automobile parts and accessories to be placed on sale, as well as for the maintenance of EES-owned and Army-owned vehicles operated by EES. The EES Garage Policy Board, subject to the approval of its major decisions by the EUCOM Exchange Officer, was made responsible for planning, initiating, and executing policies relative to the operation of EES and concession garages.
(11)

8. Authorized Strength of Reorganized EES Headquarters.

At the time of its reorganization EES Headquarters employed 1,147 persons. The reorganization directive, however, authorized a total of
(12)
837 persons allocated as follows:

Office of the Chief, EES	4
Legal Council.	6
Fiscal Council	8
Sales Promotion and Training	10
Security Council	13
Management Council	20
Finance and Accounting Division	214
Administration Division.	310
Personnel Division	62
Merchandise Division	<u>190</u>
Total.	837

A large portion of the surplus personnel was absorbed by the Automotive Center, which was authorized 206 employees and was staffed mostly by employees of the former Operations Division. The remaining surplus employees were to be retained as excess until reassigned or released by
(13)
the Personnel Division, but not later than 1 August 1948:

9. Key Members of Staff.

Upon the reorganization of EES Headquarters, the key members
(14)
of the staff were:

Office of the Chief

EUCOM Exchange Officer and Chief of EES	Col. A. C. Spalding
Deputy	Harris Gray, Jr.
Legal Counsel, U.S.	James Bradley
Legal Counsel, Continental	H. L. Baswitz
Management Counsel, Organization Manpower	R. D. MacTavish
Management Counsel, Plans and Co- ordination	Maj. Charles M. Tharp
Management Counsel, Statistics	C. P. Gard
Fiscal Counsel	Lt. Col. Paul E. Benn
Chief, Security Office	Lt. Col. S. E. Minikes
Chief, Sales Promotion and Training Office	George Corsiglia

Divisions

Chief, Administration and Executive Officer	Maj. William B. Hardin
Chief, Personnel	Lt. Col. Leslie Spinks
Chief, Merchandise	A. H. Anger
Chief, Finance and Accounting	M. Haas

Automotive Center

General Manager	R. N. Armstrong
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TRENDS IN POLICY

10. Activities of the EUCOM Exchange Council.

During the quarter under review, the EUCOM Exchange Council held three meetings at which a number of matters of policy were considered. Recommendations were made relative to the Jeep Rebuild Program, EUCOM Exchange Council membership, purchases in Germany for dollars, and the ration period. Various lesser problems presented by council members were referred to the EUCOM Exchange Officer. In addition, the council considered recommendations made by the Noncommissioned Officers Committee, practically all of which were administrative matters on which action was taken by the EUCOM Exchange Officer, including operation of garages, snack bars, and barber and beauty shops; personnel policies; permission to purchase back rations; policy in the sale of Leica cameras and accessories; stocks of gift shops; location of bowling alleys; redistribution of merchandise; publication of automobile priority numbers; shortage of essential goods; and the establishment of noncommissioned officers committees on military posts. (15)

11. Jeep Rebuild Program.

Upon recommendation of the EUCOM Exchange Council, the Commander in Chief approved on 11 February a plan for the rebuilding by Ordnance and sale through EES of 2,000 surplus jeeps. The maximum selling price of a rebuilt jeep was established at \$750, computed as follows:

Jeep "as is" from OFLC	\$200
Ordnance rebuild charge. . . .	250
5 new tires and tubes.	80
EES overhead sales expense and 15 percent mark-up	<u>70</u>
Total without optional body. . .	\$600
Optional pressed wood body . . .	<u>150</u>
Total with optional body	\$750

Jeeps were to be purchased by EES from the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner and delivered to Ordnance for rebuilding. Ordnance was to deliver 150 to 200 jeeps to EES during the first 90 days after completion of arrangements, and thereafter 150 to 200 monthly. To avoid the investment of a large amount of capital in the venture, EES planned to sell not more than 1,000 jeeps in the first eight to ten months of the program and to pay for jeeps only as they came off the rebuild line. (16)

12. EUCOM Exchange Council Membership.

In line with the reorganization of the European Command and upon the recommendation of the EUCOM Exchange Officer and the Exchange Council, the Commander in Chief approved a revision of the Council membership. All major commands and military posts reporting directly to EUCOM Headquarters were directed to send representatives to the Council. The technical advisers were not changed. (17)

13. Purchase in Germany for Dollars.

On 17 March 1948 the Commander in Chief disapproved a plan of the EUCOM Exchange Officer to procure Leica cameras from JEIA at the export price of \$151.35 for sale on an order basis, priority to be given orders in sequence of their receipt. Such procurement was to be in

addition to existing program for the purchase of Leica cameras at the special price allowed to EES. The Commander in Chief directed that 90 cameras already purchased under the plan be disposed of by sale to Trieste U.S. Troops without profit, emphasizing that EES was not authorized to make any purchase in Germany for dollars, but was authorized to make purchases only according to the established policy requiring payment for goods, services, and labor in marks purchased from U.S. Army Finance Officers. (18)

14. Ration Period.

Following a suggestion of the EUCOM Exchange Officer, the Council recommended that the weekly ration period be changed to begin on a weekday instead of Saturday. It was believed that a ration period beginning on Saturday put rationed items into the hands of enlisted men just prior to week-end pass periods, resulting in a tendency toward black-market operations; and that, with a ration period commencing on a weekday, supplies of cigarettes and candy would have been largely consumed prior to week-end pass periods. As a result, instructions were issued on 11 March directing that all ration periods thereafter would (19) begin on Wednesday and continue through the following Tuesday.

15. Delicatessen Concession.

A proposal by the EUCOM Exchange Officer to sell delicatessen goods in main stores, either on a concession basis or by an enlarged EES grocery department, was discussed by the Council but no decision was (20) reached in the matter by 31 March.

16. Action upon Earlier Recommendations.

Two recommendations made by the EUCOM Exchange Council during the last quarter of 1947 were approved on 24 January. One was the approval of the sale of slow moving and surplus stocks at bargain counters in post exchange stores. The other established a new policy regarding investigations of overages and shortages in financial statements. The requirements that all such discrepancies in excess of 1 percent of sales be investigated by a Board of Officers was dropped. Instead the EUCOM Exchange Officer was to place a request for a Board of Officers whenever post exchanges had such shortages or overages for two consecutive months.

PERSONNEL

17. Improvement of Personnel Policies.

a. In the report of the annual general inspection of EES the Inspector General's Office made the following major criticisms of EES personnel policies and administration: that there was no definite allotment of personnel for post exchanges, permitting exchange officers to hire excessive numbers of employees in grades below EES-7; that a disproportionate number of better qualified employees were assigned to Headquarters at the expense of field installations; that Headquarters and installations in general were overstaffed, materially increasing the operating overhead of EES; that the Comptroller's Division particularly

was considerably overstaffed, necessitated in some measure by the shortage of qualified accountants in field installations, whose basic documents, because of inaccuracies, required a tremendous amount of correcting in auditing. The inspecting team recommended a more equitable distribution of high grade personnel between EES Headquarters and the field installations. (22)

b. The EUCOM Exchange System had been gradually reducing the number of employees during the latter half of 1947. Having recognized its personnel problems, EES had conducted organizational and management surveys with the result that after 5 August 1947, personnel for EES installations could be hired locally only to fill existing vacancies in approved Tables of Organization established by the surveys. Other steps taken included: allotments of a percentage of gross sales to establish total pay-roll limits; establishment of skills registers at all levels of EES to be used as a basis for reassignments; establishment by wage analysts of approved grades for each position; restricting the employing of any new United States, Allied, and neutral personnel to replacements. When auditor's reports indicated personnel weaknesses, the accounting staff of field installations was strengthened by means of transfers and, where qualified employees could not be obtained by transfers, by re-quisitioning personnel from the Army Exchange Service, New York. (23)

c. The complete reorganization of EES Headquarters was expected to bring about a further reduction in staff and better control over personnel policies. After 17 March, the hiring of Americans by field installations had to be approved by the Office of the Exchange Officer. (24)

18. Strength.

There was a reduction of 2,053 or 9.1 percent in the total strength of EES between 31 December 1947 and 15 March 1948. The entire reduction, however, took place within the post exchanges. EES Headquarters, regional offices, and depots all showed slight increases from the December totals. All categories of personnel were reduced, except military which remained the same. Decreases by category of personnel were: 824 Germans and displaced persons, 185 United States civilians, and 44 Allied and neutral civilians. The EES staff on 15 March is shown in (25) Table V.

Table V

EES Staff on 15 March 1948

Place of employment	Military			Civilian		Total
	Off	EM	US	Allied & neutral	Germans & DP's	
EES Headquarters (a)	8	6	494	181	458	1,147
Regional offices	4		107	23	76	210
Depots (b)	4		226	45	1,534	1,809
Post exchanges	23		1,237	130	15,968	17,358
Total (c)	39	6	2,064	379	18,036	20,524

(a) Includes Butzbach Auto Maintenance Shop serving EES Headquarters and Region No. 1.

(b) Includes Ansbach Automotive Maintenance Shop serving Region No. 2.

(c) Includes Nied Automotive Sales Exchange.

19. New Personnel Policies.

Several new policies affecting EES personnel were put into effect during the period under review.

a. A standardized employment contract which had been in preparation for several months was finally approved and put into use in February 1948. All new contracts and renewals of expiring contracts were to be made on the new form, to the end that the seven different forms of
(26)
contracts then in use be eliminated.

b. In March, provisions governing emergency leave for EES employees were clarified. All employees, regardless of grade, could receive emergency leave upon approval of its necessity by the EUCOM Exchange Officer. Conditions producing an emergency were defined. Different provisions were made, however, for United States employees and Allied and neutral employees. Transportation costs by boat could be furnished to United States employees, but the cost of all transportation was to be borne by Allied and neutral employees. Under certain conditions United States employees were required to sign a statement agreeing to return to
(27)
the Office of the Exchange Officer within a specified time.

c. A system of efficiency ratings for employees, similar to that of the U.S. Army, was adopted in March. Semi-annual performance evaluations of all employees were to be made. Ratings were to be a factor in deciding eligibility for promotion and in selecting employees for
(28)
training.

20. Employees Association.

The main undertakings of the EES Employees Association during
(29)
the first quarter of 1948 are outlined below:

a. Ansbach Exchange Depot Employees Council. In January, at the suggestion of the EUCOM Exchange Officer, the Executive Secretary of the EES Employees Association assisted in setting up an Employees Council for United States and Allied employees at the Ansbach Depot. The Ansbach Council was established along the same lines as the Headquarters Employees Association.

b. Athletic Activities. New athletic activities sponsored by the association during the quarter included the organization of a boat and saddle club of approximately 100 members, and the making of arrangements for use by men of gymnasium facilities under supervision of a local Army unit.

c. Cultural and Educational Activities. The association arranged a procedure for reserving seats in Bad Nauheim for the Frankfurt Opera, voted to sponsor a series of lecture forums featuring outstanding personalities, and made plans for organization of an EES orchestra.

d. Miscellaneous Activities. In view of the possibility of the curtailment of dental service for civilian employees at Army Clinics after 1 June 1948, other methods of providing such service were studied. The association also made a recommendation for an increased subsistence allowance for United States employees, comparable to that received by Allied personnel, which was disapproved. The association participated in the March of Dimes program and sponsored an interdenominational Easter Service.

21. Morale.

a. The morale of EES employees was depressed in the early part of 1948 by the lack of clearly defined policies, frequent changes in organization and procedure, and rumors of other approaching reorganizations, which resulted in uncertainty on the part of employees as to their own place in the Exchange System. At the end of March, however, it was believed that the new organizational structure, with objectives and functions clearly outlined, would result in better morale and greater efficiency in the working staff. (30)

b. Other conditions affecting morale of employees at EES Headquarters changed for the better to some extent. The housing situation was improved with the assignment of more single rooms and the rehabilitation of some quarters. Messing facilities were also improved by the opening of a consolidated mess where employees were given a choice of several menus at varying prices. Although some complaints continued to be made regarding both messing and housing, there was on the whole less dissatisfaction. Contributing to better morale was a ruling on 4 March by the U.S. Bureau of Customs which entitled EES employees returning to the United States duty-free entry of personal and household effects in the same way as Department of the Army employees. Prior to the ruling, EES employees had been charged import duties on personal property when returning to the United States. (31)

MERCHANDISING

22. General Merchandising Policy.

The general merchandising policy throughout the quarter under review, in conformity with that followed during the last half of 1947, was aimed at keeping the inventory as low as possible, yet providing an adequate supply of "must" and "essential" items for post exchange customers. On 24 January the revised merchandise structure was approved by the Commander in Chief who, at the same time, upon recommendation of the EUCOM Exchange Council, gave the Exchange Officer authority to add or remove specific items and to move items from one procurement priority to another as conditions demanded. The establishment or discontinuance of categories of items, however, was to be made only upon Exchange Council approval. (32)

23. Shortages.

Shortages of certain "must," "essential," and fast moving merchandise developed during the quarter under review, notably toilet soap, shoe polish, candy bars, sugar, and canned cream. The Inspector General held that shortages resulted from a faulty application by EES of the policy of reducing inventories, specifying that many orders had been canceled without having been properly examined to insure adequate levels of priority items. In the opinion of EES officials, the depletion of some EES stocks was unavoidable since EES was permitted to keep only five months' supply on hand or in transit, and three months' supply on order.

It was admitted that some shortages resulted from the cancellation of orders, but this was justified on grounds of the necessity for hurried cancellations to avoid complications with manufacturers and at the same time meet requirements of the directive to reduce inventories. EES officials also maintained that, at the time cancellations were made, stock records, on which future needs were predicted, did not in some instances reflect the true stock levels. In the early part of 1948, steps were (33) taken to improve the accuracy of these documents.

24. Procurement.

The improved financial condition of EES resulting from reduction in inventory made possible the procurement of additional "must" and "essential" items for departments with low stocks. Procurement of a limited amount of fast moving merchandise was also made during the quarter in order to bolster sales figures and improve the inventory turn-over rate. Slightly less than \$10,000,000 worth of merchandise was delivered during the quarter under review, divided into about 2.8 million from European (34) sources and about 7.2 million from the United States, as shown in Table VI.

Table VI

Value of Merchandise Delivered

Country	Jan 48	Feb 48	Mar 48	Total
Belgium	\$177,705.39	\$ 238,269.53	\$ 39,907.17	\$ 455,882.09
France	161,818.60	77,195.55	53,001.29	292,015.44
United Kingdom	86,614.50	805.51	124,114.27	211,534.28
Denmark	54,381.54	226,056.94	235,080.96	515,519.44
Switzerland	330,844.12	291,679.44	293,760.52	916,284.08
Germany	120,120.42	113,508.03	64,107.12	297,735.57
Austria	0	1,242.21	0	1,242.21
Italy	0	14,020.00	0	14,020.00
Sweden	0	23,651.00	33,265.50	56,916.50
Total	\$931,484.57	\$ 986,428.21	\$ 843,236.83	\$2,761,149.61
United States	2,521,490.66	1,900,304.53	2,798,915.08	7,220,710.27
Grand total .	\$3,452,975.23	\$2,886,732.74	\$3,642,151.91	\$9,981,859.88

25. Reduction of Inventories.

Efforts to reduce and balance inventories were made in accordance with five major policies, namely, limited procurement, easing of the ration policy, mark-downs and bargain sales of overstocked merchandise, the write-off of merchandise without sales value, and the disposal in bulk of salable merchandise which could not be moved by mark-downs or bargain sales. A mid-winter clearance sale was held from 27 January through 24 February. Price reductions were made by offering two articles for the price of one, and by mark-downs in varying percentages, some 4-cent and 5-cent articles being reduced to one cent each. Goods sold at reduced prices included French and Czechoslovak dinner sets, glass liquor sets,

toys, travel irons, assorted candies and cookies, fruit juices, cosmetics, bath accessories, hair dressing, shaving accessories, and certain types of film and stationery. A clothing sale was opened on 26 March to continue through 24 April. Prices were reduced from 25 to 50 percent. Mark-downs were made on many articles of winter clothing to prevent losses due to storage, moth damage, and handling through the summer months; some seasonal clothing not to be carried in the future; and a number of articles (35) which had been overstocked.

b. The special bargain sales and continued curtailment of procurement contributed to a decrease in the inventory during the quarter under review of 14.65 percent. The total merchandise inventory, less reserve for overvaluation, amounted to \$35,561,224.93 on 25 March, a decrease of \$6,104,373.36 from the total of \$41,665,598.29 on 29 December 1947. Departmental inventory comparisons between 29 December 1947 and (36) 25 March 1948 are shown in Table VII.

26. Evaluation of Inventory Reduction Procedure by Inspector General.

The Inspector General considered that EES had failed to establish a well-defined policy for the conversion of inventories into cash for the reduction of stock in excess of prescribed levels; that annual turn-over, occurring approximately 1.23 times, was slow and resulted in the tie-up of large amounts of capital for long periods; that action taken to liquidate merchandise in the slow-moving and stagnant categories had been ineffective; that the reduction in inventories up to December 1947 had been accomplished principally by the cancellation and revision of orders,

Table VII
Trends in EES Inventory

Department	29 Dec 47	25 Mar 48	Decrease or (increase)	Percent of decrease or (increase)
A. Tobacco	\$ 2,632,354.64	\$3,425,849.93	\$ (793,495.29)	(30.14)
B. Candy, chewing gum	1,493,472.62	1,409,852.66	83,619.96	5.60
C. Toilet goods, perfume	10,352,494.95	8,521,927.89	1,830,567.06	17.68
D. Notions, sundries	1,653,196.21	882,121.29	771,074.92	46.64
E. Jewelry, leather	2,962,224.18	2,423,543.80	538,680.38	18.18
F. Stationery	2,127,405.89	1,354,672.99	772,732.90	36.32
G. Clothing, yard goods	8,827,209.39	6,351,288.61	2,475,920.78	28.05
H. Household supplies	2,804,146.32	2,059,751.62	744,394.70	26.55
K. Photographic, optical	2,615,775.70	1,820,906.33	794,869.37	30.39
L. Dry goods, linens	1,723,952.51	811,317.87	912,634.64	52.94
M. Toys, games, dolls	32,675.40	14,964.09	17,711.31	54.20
N. Floor covering, furniture, radios	360,187.68	225,229.49	134,958.19	37.47
O. Auto parts, accessories	669,778.22	515,524.26	154,253.96	23.03
P. Groceries, juices, beer	7,259,133.55	3,175,256.59	4,083,876.96	56.26
Y. POL Books (QM)	649,466.45	529,765.52	119,700.93	18.43

resulting in a reduction of fast moving stocks in current demand; and that inventories of salable merchandise from May through October 1947 showed only an 18 percent reduction, indicating that the directive for the reduction of inventories had not been complied with. EES officials, however, pointed out that five specific policies had been applied to (37) reduce and balance inventories, and that the reduction of stocks of slow moving merchandise and unsalable items was continuing in line with these policies. It was contended by the EUCOM Exchange Officer that the figures on which the judgment of an 18 percent reduction was based could not be considered complete unless the value of merchandise in transit was added, since this merchandise was paid for at the beginning of the period discussed, was received in subsequent months, and had to be disposed of in addition to the merchandise on hand at the time the directive to reduce inventories was issued; that, therefore, the gross value of inventory, rather than the value of salable merchandise, should have been considered (38) in determining whether or not inventories had been reduced as directed.

27. Rationing Policy.

On 31 March 1948, rationed goods were: tobacco products, candy bars, certain brands of chewing gum, sugar, baby foods, toilet and laundry soap, and soap flakes. Some rationed goods, such as sugar and standard brands of toilet soap, were not in stock or in very limited supply in the early part of 1948. Civilian clothing and cleansing tissue were taken off the ration list early in 1948. A new plan of rationing of cigarettes by coupon was put into effect in January. Local rationing was not

permitted, except that post exchange officers were authorized, when certain goods were in short supply, to limit sales to a reasonable quantity for each customer. Local exchange authorities were required to publicize in advance all sales of scarce or critical items, so that all customers might have an opportunity of purchasing the items. (39)

28. Inspector General's Criticism of Rationing Procedures and Defense by EES.

The Inspector General's team criticized EES rationing policy, basing its opinions on the existence of large stocks of inexpensive perfumes which were the result of rationing when the occupation forces were larger and had a considerably higher purchasing power and of insufficient stocks of candy bars and toilet soap resulting from the lifting of rationing without controls to insure reinstitution of rationing when stocks reached a minimum. The inspecting team also condemned the inequitable distribution of merchandise, such as shoes and sheets, which was obtained in limited quantity but not rationed when placed on sale. EES officials, agreeing that the abandonment of the rationing of perfume at an earlier date would have avoided the necessity of selling this merchandise at reduced prices, called attention to the fact that emphasis on perfume sales had resulted in a reduction of approximately \$3,500,000 in the perfume inventory during the last half of 1947 and the first two months of 1948. The unrationed sale of such merchandise as shoes and sheets was believed to be justified by the release of the large amount of capital invested in such stocks. The removal of controls on other

merchandise mentioned by the inspecting team was considered sound policy, even though it did result in some shortages, because inventories were cleared of all types of undesirable candy bars and all but one brand of undesirable toilet soap. Furthermore, EES authorities claimed that stores which completely exhausted their stocks did so because consumption at those stations was far in excess of that anticipated, and that rationing was reapplied when shown to be necessary by the consolidated (40) inventory showing stock status.

29. Disposal of Surplus Property.

a. Hindrances to Sales. The major obstacle in the way of disposal of EES surplus stocks and equipment continued to be the lack of dollars on the part of prospective European purchasers. Various proposals for the sale of surpluses to European governments or their agencies in their own currency, with the idea of using such currency for procurement, came to naught. The governments concerned felt that EES surpluses were of less value to their economies than the dollars for which their exports could be sold. Negotiations for outright barter of surpluses for consumer goods in Germany and for sales in marks to be used for procurement and services, as well as other proposals for sales to the German authorities, were still pending on 31 March. Since many prospective customers did not desire to travel to Germany to inspect EES surpluses, some merchandise was to be placed in an "in transit depot" in Basel, Switzerland, for inspection.

b. Sales of Surplus Merchandise. Of a total of over \$2,700,000 worth of declared surplus property, \$1,372,000 had been disposed of by

31 March 1948, with a return to EES of 73¢ on the dollar of cost value. Among the transactions made were a sale to the German Miners Supply Organization through JEIA of towels, nuts, and soap flakes for a total of approximately \$418,000; a barter agreement with a commercial firm in Denmark, whereby EES contracted to purchase \$250,000 worth of cheeses and jams to be paid with 1,000,000 surplus OD towels; a sale to PCIRO, Geneva, of \$133,000 worth of merchandise such as dentrifices, saddle soap, and sewing kits; and another sale to PCIRO of 410,000 cans of grapefruit juice at a price of \$30,750. A plan was worked out with the Army Exchange Service, New York, for the return of surpluses to manufacturers or to the Army Exchange Service for redistribution to post exchanges in the United States, or for direct shipment to exchanges in other overseas commands. Thus, 450,000 tubes of shaving cream, 57,000 razors, 300,000 bottles of shaving lotion, as well as surplus stocks of hair oil, Alka-Seltzer, and other toilet articles, were disposed of at the current procurement price less the cost of transportation.

c. Surplus Equipment. The sale of EES surplus equipment was difficult as practically all of it, such as soda fountains and ice cream machines, was not commonly used in Europe. Plans were made to lend such equipment without charge to clubs and organizations in the European Command, provided that they purchased their raw materials from EES, thus bringing a small profit to EES. The sale of cold storage cabinets at reduced prices in post exchanges resulted in disposal of 40 percent of the surplus on hand. Other merchandise, suitable for household use, such as mixers and paper cups and spoons, were also to be offered for sale in post exchanges.

d. Outlook. Although new types of transactions were continually explored, most success in the sale of surplus goods was expected through further barter transactions. At the end of March agreements in negotiation which were expected to be concluded were: an agreement with the Austrian Government for the manufacture of chocolate from raw materials to be furnished by EES, with all other costs to be paid for by sale of surpluses in Austria; agreements with a Belgian firm and with NAAFI, the agency of the British forces corresponding to the Army Exchange Service, to trade film for dress fabrics, linings, and shoe polish; a proposal to sell surplus items in the United Kingdom for pounds sterling which, supplemented with dollars, were to be used for procurement (41) in countries such as the Netherlands and Denmark.

30. European Manufacturing Program.

a. Progress on Projects. The first German-manufactured silk and woolen cloth was sold in post exchanges in March. Total production of woolen cloth was expected to reach 120,000 yards, of which 57,000 was to be flannels and soft weaves and 63,000 worsteds, while approximately 400,000 yards of silks were to be manufactured before the program was completed. Of the special order services planned during the last quarter of 1947, the one for china was authorized in February, making possible the ordering of dinner sets, other chinaware, and figurines made by leading German factories. The silverware special order service was to be inaugurated early in May.

b. New Projects. During the quarter under review, two new projects were begun under the European Manufacturing Program. One was the

manufacture of American style men's suits by German factories from German-made woolens. The other project was the manufacture of approximately 600 fixtures such as counters, show cases, barber chairs, and booths for use in post exchanges. (42)

SELECTED ASPECTS OF EES OPERATIONS

31. Installations.

In line with established policy some more service activities were transferred to German concessionaires, but because a few beauty parlors, merchandise repair shops, garages, and other concessions were closed, the actual number of concessions was 513, the same on 10 March as on 15 December 1947. The number of EES-operated activities was reduced from 939 on 15 December to 930 on 10 March. Post exchange stores decreased by 13, tailor shops by 15, snack bars and soda fountains by 7, and shoe repair pick-up points by 4; but 15 new bowling alleys, 10 new juke boxes, 5 new bakery and doughnut plants, and slight increases in other activities partly made up for the decreases. The number and type of activities operated is shown in Table VIII on the following page. (43)

32. Non-German Concessionaires.

In keeping with the directive of the Commander in Chief that non-German concessionaires be kept to a minimum, no new contracts for such concessions were signed during the period under review. General Clay's instructions of 20 November that EES explore the possibility of

Table VIII

Number and Types of EES Activities

Type of activity	Number of activities	
	EES-operated	Operated by German concessionaires
Post exchange overhead:		
Offices	18	
Warehouses	18	
Display shops	14	
Post exchange stores.	195	
Food and beverage activities:		
Breweries	13	
Bakery and doughnut plants. .	27	
Ice cream plants.	33	
Beer bars	4	
Snack bars and soda fountains	250	
Valet service activities:		
Laundry and dry cleaning plants	15	34
Shoe repair plants.	3	14
Tailor shops	10	110
Pick-up points.	81	
Other activities:		
Barber shops		213
Beauty shops		68
Bowling alleys.	38	
Garages	24	27
Juke boxes.	168	
Merchandise repair shops. . .	9	27
Photo finishing plants. . . .	6	11
Portrait studios.	4	9
Total	930	513

replacing the flower concession of the Bloemex Corporation of the Netherlands with concessions to German firms were carried out, but no definite results were obtained by 31 March. Negotiations, however, were under way to secure from the Food and Agriculture Branch of OMGUS larger allocations of ground for growing of flowers in Germany, payment to be made in dollars through JEIA.⁽⁴⁴⁾

33. Automotive Repair Service.

Because of many justified complaints and service criticisms about poor service, inefficient and inattentive employees, lack of essential parts, and other phases of service at automotive repair installations, the Chief of Special Services, late in March, ordered an investigation of the situation, particularly in Frankfurt. Meanwhile, to help matters, EES negotiated a contract with the Adam Opel Company for the operation of 20 Opel garages on a concession basis in 20 different cities to service privately owned General Motors vehicles of members of the occupation forces. Under the provisions of the contract, signed on 17 February, EES was to furnish tools, equipment, spare parts, and other facilities. Similar contracts were to be negotiated with the German Ford and Chrysler Companies. In reply to the Inspector General, who held that most of the criticism by patrons of automobile repair service was largely attributable to lack of detailed written instructions to operating personnel, lack of spare parts, and lack of supervision, the EUCOM Exchange Officer called attention to the fact that placing EES garages under operation of concessionaires would improve supervision and announced that other steps to

improve automotive service standards included the training of personnel, stocking of spare parts, and distribution of standing operating procedures.
(45)

34. Automobile and Jeep Sales.

During the quarter under review, the Automobile Sales Exchange of EES sold 1,400 automobiles--500 in January, 480 in February, and 420 in March. Beginning in February, the United States excise tax was added to the price of automobiles. The first rebuilt jeep was sold by the newly established Jeep Sales Exchange on 24 March, and by 31 March six more had been sold.
(46)

35. Depot Operation.

a. Close of Aschaffenburg Exchange Depot. By 31 March the depot at Aschaffenburg, which had been used for storage of surplus property, was closed, the remaining stocks and most of its personnel having been transferred to the central depot at Ansbach. A total of 254 tons of merchandise were received at the Aschaffenburg Depot in January, raising the amount which had to be transferred to Ansbach or shipped elsewhere to 7,277 tons. Of the total tonnage handled, 5,617 tons were transferred to the Ansbach Depot, 969 tons were shipped as sold surplus property, 594 tons were shipped to post exchanges for sale, and 97 tons were shipped to German manufacturers under the European Manufacturing Program.
(47)

b. Ansbach Exchange Depot Operations. During the quarter ending 31 March, 16,370 long tons of merchandise were received at the Ansbach Depot, while 11,934 tons were shipped, mainly to post exchanges. On 31

March a total of 20,727 tons were on hand at the Depot. Of the total of 326,937 square feet of net usable covered storage space, 290,937 were occupied, leaving 36,000 square feet vacant. Net usable open storage space totaled 224,206 square feet, of which 20,956 were occupied and (48) 203,250 were vacant.

c. Steps Taken to Improve the Ansbach Depot. The Inspector General considered the facilities at the Ansbach Depot adequate to satisfy future storage requirements of EES, but made various criticisms regarding efficiency of managerial personnel, condition of stock records, and methods of warehousing. He recommended that all elements of the depot system be integrated into one unit under control of a competent director, which was done by 31 March. With regard to other criticisms by the Inspector General, efforts were made to secure better qualified personnel by means of transfers and recruitment, merchandise incorrectly segregated (49) was being rewarehoused, and accuracy of stock records was being improved.

d. Handling of requisitions. Upon recommendation of the Inspector General, the functions of editing and revising requisitions was to be transferred from the Regional Offices to the Ansbach Depot. To increase efficiency post exchange officers were to forward all requisitions except those for Department (Auto Parts and Accessories) and automobile (50) service supplies directly to the Ansbach Exchange Depot.

36. Intelligence.

The training school for inspectors and investigators who were to carry out internal policing to improve service rendered in post exchanges

was ended in January, 22 members of the Intelligence Division of EES having completed the course. By the end of March 8 inspections under the new system had been completed. Deficiencies in store operation and personnel were disclosed and brought to the attention of post exchange officials concerned. During the quarter under review, the Intelligence Division completed 119 investigations. (51)

37. Transportation.

The transportation facilities of EES improved to some degree during the quarter under review. A new Table of Authorization for government-owned vehicles (LM vehicles) issued to EES was published in February. Vehicles in excess of allowances were turned in and various vehicles of which EES was short were issued, while others were still to be issued, notably 38 semitrailers and 41 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks. Authorization was also received to exchange approximately 40 $3\frac{3}{4}$ -ton trucks for ambulances to be used for delivery to and from dry cleaning and tailoring shops. Although EES had about 650 vehicles, they were of types suitable for only 15 percent of EES needs; approximately 85 percent of the trucks in use were loaned by the Army. Table IX shows the status of vehicles loaned to EES in February. (52)

Table IX

Army Vehicles Loaned to EES, February 1948

Type	Short	Over	Authorized
Car, 5-passenger, 4x2			1
Car, 5-passenger, Volkswagen (to be issued in lieu of jeeps)			15
Trucks:			
1/4 ton 4x4	37		213
3/4 ton 4x4 WC		5	118
1 1/2 ton 6x6 cargo	41		46
2 1/2 ton 6x6 cargo		28	189
Shop van, M 535			3
Gas tank, 750 gal.	3		3
4 ton 6x6, wrecker, w/w	7		10
4-5 ton, 4x4 tractor.		6	82
Wrecker, heavy MIAI			1
Trailers:			
Cargo 1/4 ton, 2 wheel.			49
Cargo 1-ton, 2 wheel.			14
Semitrailer:			
6 ton pay load, 10 ton gross.	38		107
6 ton, stake.			24
Fuel tank, 2,000 gal.			1
Dolly, 6 ton, 2 wheel, trailer converter			3

FISCAL MATTERS

38. Inspector General's Criticisms of Fiscal Policies and Procedures.

In commenting on fiscal procedures, the Inspector General stated that, with respect to internal operational features, the Fiscal Division

was satisfactorily controlled, but that certain material irregularities and deficiencies were found with respect to merchandise control, equipment control, basic accounting documents, and fiscal procedures. He also stated that the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund had received no financial benefit in the nature of dividends from the operation of EES since 1946, although during the period from November 1946 to March 1947 EES had reimbursed the Central Welfare Fund for a loan of \$3,000,000. EES officials accepted many of the recommendations of the Inspector General, and in other instances justified conditions. To establish better stock and inventory procedures, for example, IBM machinery was installed. The EUCOM Exchange Officer also asserted that the \$3,000,000 paid by EES to the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund was an actual dividend which was used to reimburse the Army Central Welfare Fund, Department of the Army, for a loan it had previously made to the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund. (53)

39. Sales.

Total direct sales for the quarter ending 31 March 1948 were \$25,334,964, a decrease of \$6,681,085 from the preceding quarter. This decrease was due in large part to continued limited procurement and to dwindling supplies of luxury goods, the handling of which had increased sales volume. Sales in February showed an increase because of a clearance sale conducted during that month. Sales to each ration card holder averaged \$48.49 for the quarter, as compared with an average of \$60.70 for the previous quarter. Table X shows the amounts of direct sales by month and category. (54)

Table X

Total Direct Sales of EES for Quarter Ending 31 March 1948

Category	Jan 48	Feb 48	Mar 48	Total
Retail departments:				
Automobiles	\$ 807,190.25	\$1,025,400.65	\$ 829,053.40	\$ 2,661,644.30
Brewery	273,887.24	280,650.35	251,542.05	806,079.64
Retail merchandise . .	5,370,180.29	5,590,362.49	5,498,872.59	16,459,415.37
Surplus property . . .	(1,521.19) (a)	447,391.27	22,774.89	468,644.97
Miscellaneous sales . .	200,815.40	296,085.94	292,090.86	788,992.20
Total retail sales	\$6,650,551.99	\$7,639,890.70	\$6,894,333.79	\$21,184,776.48
Cost department sales	1,317,280.36(b)	1,402,541.75	1,430,366.40	4,150,188.51
Grand total	\$7,967,832.35	\$9,042,432.45	\$8,324,700.19	\$25,334,964.99

(a) This amount represents a debit to this account, due to adjustment from a prior report.

(b) Cost department sales and total retail department sales shown in this column do not agree with such sales shown in the 26 January balance sheet, although total sales figures are the same. This is due to the fact that in the January financial statement, brewery sales of \$273,887.24 were added erroneously to cost department sales, and \$5,824.18 of cost department sales were added to retail department sales.

40. Profits.

Gross profit was 23.15 percent of sales in January, 21.78 percent in February, and 23.09 percent in March, an average for the quarter of 22.67 percent, as compared with an average of 21.65 percent for the preceding quarter. Net profit for the quarter ending 31 March was:

Month	Net profit	Percent of sales
January . . .	\$245,582.51	3.08
February . . .	248,982.93	2.75
March . . .	262,514.97	3.16
Total . . .	\$757,080.41	2.94

Although sales were \$6,681,085 lower than in the previous quarter, the total net profit was \$157,537 more than for the last three months of 1947, and the average percentage of net profit to sales increased from 1.87 in the previous quarter to 2.94. This increase was attributed to a decrease (55) in the cost of sales and in total expenses.

41. Wages, Salaries, and Expenses.

The amount charged to wages and salaries for the quarter under review was \$3,521,613, a decrease of \$649,644 from the amount expended for this purpose during the last quarter of 1947. Other expenses totaled \$1,793,864 as compared with \$1,986,187 for the previous quarter, a decrease of \$192,322. Total expenses were \$5,315,478, or \$841,967 less than in (56) the preceding quarter.

42. Figures on losses are shown in Table XI on the following page.
(57)
Total losses were \$147,833 less than during the previous quarter.

43. Financial Status.

Charts III, IV, and V, appended to this chapter, show developments in the financial status of EES during the quarter ending 31 March 1948, graphs for the preceding six months being included for purposes of comparison. The net worth of EES increased from approximately \$31,000,000 on 31 December to about \$32,350,000 on 31 March, while total assets and total liabilities and reserves remained at about the same
(58)
level.

Table XI

Losses Sustained in EES Operations

Category	Jan 48	Feb 48	Mar 48	Total
Short shipments	\$ (1,332.64)(a)	\$ 9,237.23	\$ 621.29	\$ 8,525.98
Hidden shortages	31,128.92	18,259.35	8,586.32	57,974.59
Damaged merchandise . .	79,369.20	27,860.30	34,248.70	141,478.20
Burglary, theft, & pilferage	(6,562.95)(a)	(273.59)(a)	(3,267.94)(a)	(10,104.48)(a)
Spoilage and loss . . .	20,359.94	12,927.22	8,044.41	41,331.57
Fire loss	0	(2,948.00)(a)	8,810.75	5,862.75
Total	\$122,962.47	\$65,062.51	\$57,043.53	\$245,068.51

(a) These figures represent net credit balances after proceeds of claims settled, etc., were credited during the months indicated.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47.
2. EES, Office Bulletin, No 4, 6 Feb 48.
3. Ibid, No 19, 10 Mar 48.
4. GO 4, 7738th EES Sv Gp, 18 Mar 48.
5. EES, Office Bulletin, No 105, 20 Jan 48; No 4, 6 Feb 48; GO 29, 7738th EES Sv Gp, 19 Feb 48; No 39, 9 Mar 48; No 34, 1 Mar 48.
6. Report of Annual General Inspection of EES by IG to C in C, 7 Jan 48 (copy in EES central files); Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 7.
7. Memo from C of Sp Sv, EUCOM, to C of EES, 15 Mar 48.
8. Ibid; GO 1, 7738th EES Sv Gp, 15 Mar 48.
9. GO 1, 7738th EES Sv Gp, 15 Mar 48.
10. GO 2, 7738th EES Sv Gp, 16 Mar 48.
11. Ibid.
12. Memo from C of Sp Sv, EUCOM, to C of EES, 15 Mar 48.
13. Ibid; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 15.
14. SO 43, 7738th EES Sv Gp, 22 Mar 48.
15. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 17-18.
16. Ibid, pp 18-21; memo from DC of S, EUCOM, to C in C, 9 Feb 48, and notation on same by C in C, 11 Feb 48.
17. Ibid; Cir 25, EUCOM, 17 Mar 48.
18. Minutes of the EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 24 Feb 48, p 4; IRS, from DC of S, EUCOM, to C of Sp Sv, 17 Mar 48.
19. Minutes of the EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 24 Feb 48, p 5; EES, Operational Bulletin, No 8, 11 Mar 48.
20. Minutes of the EUCOM Exchange Council Meeting, 24 Feb 48, p 4.

21. Memo from Acting C of S, EUCOM, to President, EUCOM Exchange Council, 24 Jan 48.
22. Report of Annual General Inspection of EES, by IG to C in C, 7 Jan 48.
23. Ibid, and Min 1 to same, 2 Mar 48, pp 1-2.
24. Progress Report from Eucom Exchange Officer to DC of S, 17 Mar 48.
25. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 26-27.
26. Ibid, p 28.
27. EES, Tech Memo No 36, 4 Mar 48.
28. EES, Tech Memo No 41, 18 Mar 48; EES, Office Bulletin, No 33, 13 Apr 48.
29. EES, Employees Association Bulletin, Nos 4-9; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 33-35.
30. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 36.
31. Ibid; EES, Office Bulletin, No 21, 15 Mar 48.
32. Memo from Acting C of S, EUCOM, to President, EUCOM Exchange Council, 24 Jan 48; Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 38.
33. Report of Annual General Inspection of EES by IG to C in C, 7 Jan 48, p 13, and Min 1 of same, 2 Mar 48, p 7.
34. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 39 and supplement, p 6.
35. Ibid, pp 41-42.
36. Ibid, supplement p 2.
37. Ibid, pp 41-42.
38. Report of Annual General Inspection of EES by IG to C in C, 7 Jan 48, pp 8-10, 11, 14, 21, and Min 1 to same, pp 6, 8, 9.

39. EES, Ration Bulletin, Nos 8, 9, 10, Feb 48; EES, Tech Memo No 8, 23 Jan 48.
40. Report of Annual General Inspection of EES by IG to C in C, 7 Jan 48, p 13; and Min 1 to same, pp 7-8.
41. Progress Report of Surplus Property Disposal Branch to EUCOM Exchange Officer, 5 Apr 48.
42. EES, Tech Memo No 10, 6 Feb 48; Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 53-55.
43. Monthly Report of EES to DC of S, 10 Apr 48.
44. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct-31 Dec 47, pp 15-16; 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 60.
45. Report of Annual General Inspection of EES by IG to C in C, 7 Jan 48, pp 11-13, and Min 1, 2 Mar 48, p 9; contract between EES and Adam Opel Co, 17 Feb 48 (copy in files of Legal Council, EES).
46. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 64.
47. Ibid., p 65; Monthly Depot Space and Operating Reports, Jan-Mar 48 (in files of EES, Adm Div).
48. Ibid.
49. Report of Annual General Inspection of EES by IG to C in C, 7 Jan 48, pp 14-21, and Min 1, 2 Mar 48, pp 9-10.
50. Ibid.
51. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 56.
52. Ibid., pp 69-73.
53. Report of Annual General Inspection of EES by IG to C in C, 7 Jan 48, pp 8-21 and Min 1, pp 2-6.
54. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Profit and Loss Statements, Jan-Mar 48; EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48; supplement pp 2-4.

- 55. Ibid.
- 56. Ibid.
- 57. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, supplement p 5.
- 58. Hq, EUCOM, EES, Balance Sheets, Jan-Mar 48.

CHART III

EUROPEAN COMMAND EXCHANGE SYSTEM

GENERAL FINANCIAL CONDITION

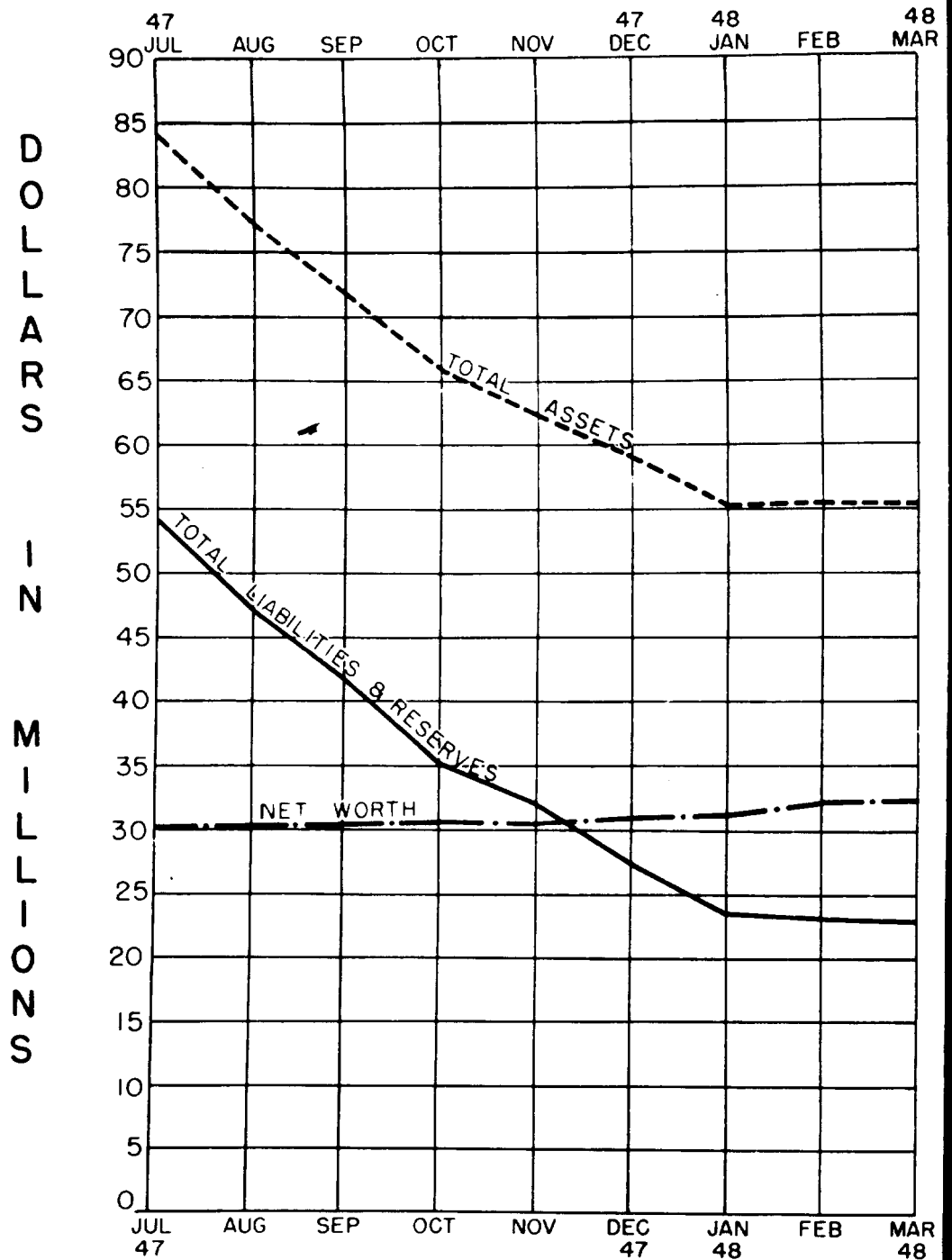


CHART IV

EUROPEAN COMMAND EXCHANGE SYSTEM

ASSETS

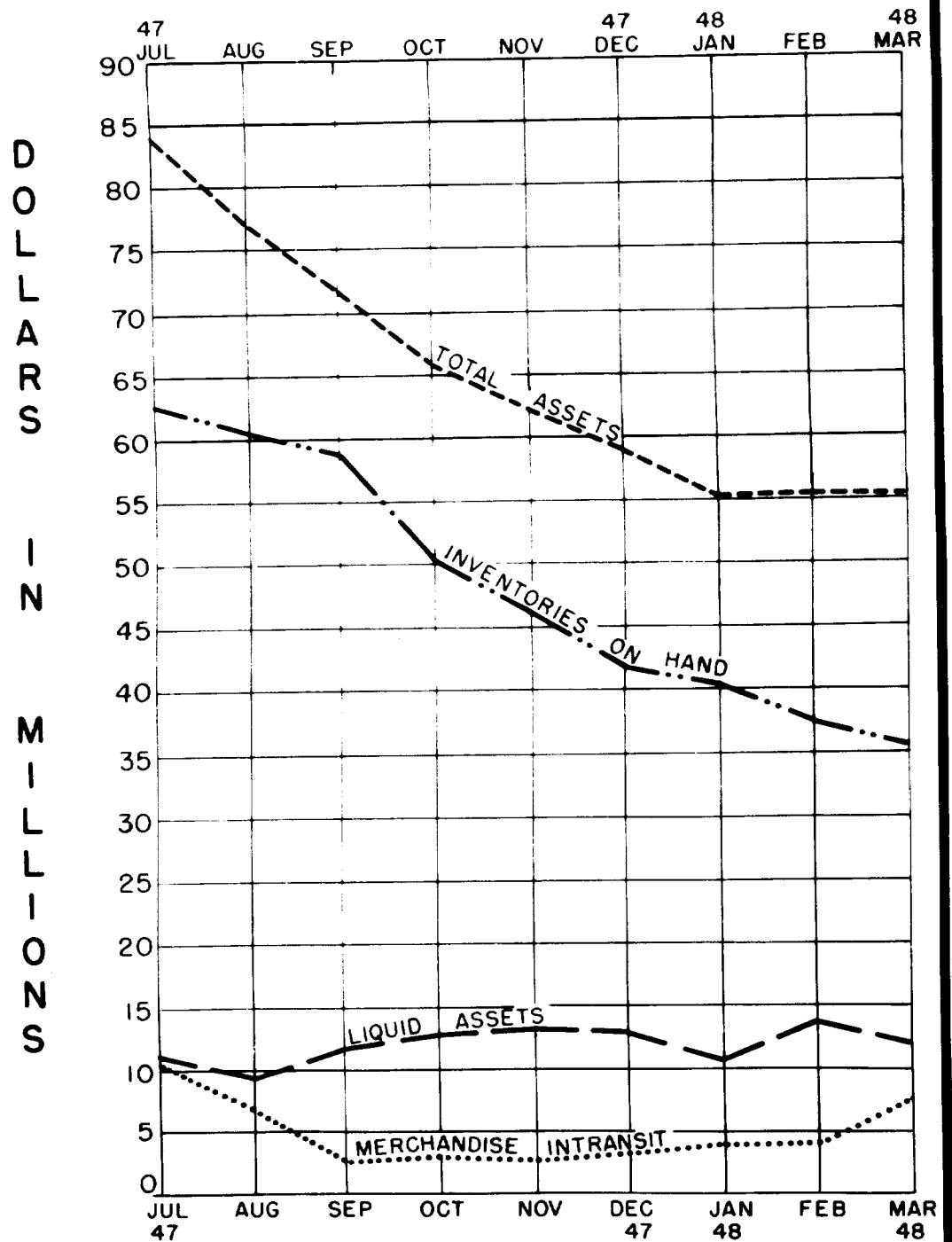
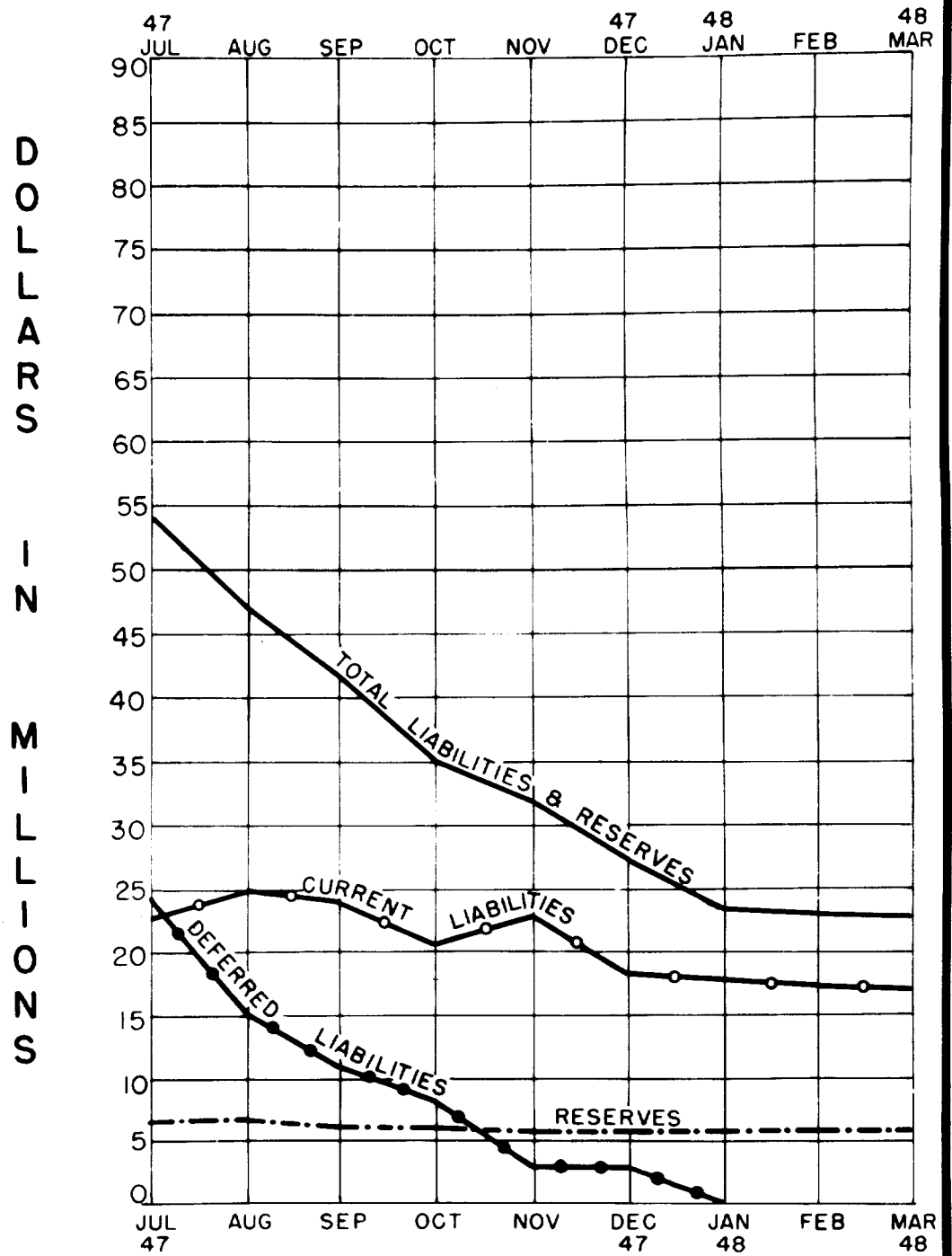


CHART V

EUROPEAN COMMAND EXCHANGE SYSTEM

LIABILITIES



Chapter XXIII
CHIEF OF CLAIMS

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: CANCELLED
AUTHORITY *Commander-in-chief
European Command
Jt of 25 April 1951*

Chapter XXIII

CHIEF OF CLAIMS

1. Events Affecting the Claims Service in the European Command.

The organization, policies, and activities of the Office of the Chief of Claims remained unchanged during the first quarter of 1948, but plans called for its discontinuance as a special staff division and the transfer of its records, functions, and responsibilities to the Judge Advocate Division on 30 June 1948. ⁽¹⁾ Agreements concerning procurement claims and other fiscal matters were concluded with France and Belgium, but tort claims for which the Chief of Claims was responsible were not included. The settlement of such claims in France was to be the subject of a separate agreement. Claims arising in Belgium were decreasing and were to be finally settled within a few months. A settlement involving tort claims was signed with Norway during the spring, but official word of its provisions had not reached the Chief of Claims. Claims resulting from the bombardment of Swiss cities and other damage by aircraft were awaiting

(2)

settlement, pending special congressional appropriations.

2. Operations in Allied and Liberated Areas.

The Claims Office Teams responsible for the investigation of claims and incidents which might give rise to claims against the United States in Allied and liberated areas had 3,142 incident reports on hand on 1 January, 1,670 of which were being held in suspense pending the filing of claims. During the first three months of 1948, 484 new incidents were reported, 399 of which occurred in Austria. On 31 March 923 incidents were being held in suspense pending the filing of claims and 1,415 were under investigation. The Claims Teams had 1,029 claims under investigation on 1 January, received 395 additional claims during the quarter, and had 796 under investigation at the end of March. The Foreign Claims Commissions, responsible for the adjudication of claims against the United States arising in Allied and liberated areas, had 98 claims on hand on 1 January and received 602 new claims from the Claims Teams before the end of March. The commissions had on hand at the close of the quarter 419 claims. Included in this number were many claims which had been finally adjudicated but which could not be paid because of the devaluation and fluctuation in value of the French franc. The Department of the Army instructed that such claims be recorded as "on hand" until the vouchers had been issued and payment made. In the past, claims had not been considered as "on hand" by the Commission once a decision had been rendered, although actual payment was often made several months later. Final action was taken on 385 claims, as indicated in Table XII attached at the end of this chapter.

3. Operations in Occupied Areas.

Claims Teams investigating incidents and claims arising in Germany had 1,535 incident reports on hand at the start of 1948 and received 1,175 additional reports during this period. The incident files closed due to the receipt of no claims numbered 1,144, while 147 claims were received. Eleven other files were closed by transfer or for miscellaneous reasons, leaving 1,445 on hand on 31 March. In addition to the incidents 1,896 claims against the United States were under investigation by Claims Teams on 1 January, and 1,316 additional cases were received during the quarter. The claims forwarded to the Claims Commissions for adjudication numbered 1,773, and 256 were closed in other ways, leaving (7) 1,360 claims being investigated at the end of March. Action was taken by the Claims Commissions on 1,655 claims as shown in Table XIII attached (8) at the end of this chapter.

4. Personnel Claims.

The Personnel Claims Commission had 290 claims of military or civilian personnel and dependents on hand on 1 January and received an additional 311 during the quarter. The action taken by this commission on the claims of military and civilian personnel under AR 25-100 and claims of dependents under AR 25-25 is shown in Table XIV attached at the (9) end of this chapter.

FOOTNOTES

1. GO 56, EUCOM, 10 Jun 48.
2. Interview with Maj Philip M. Wilson, Dep Chief of Claims and Dir of Claims Commissions, Office of the Chief of Claims, 21 Jun 48.
3. Hq, EUCOM, Office of the Chief of Claims, consolidation of Monthly Report of Claims and Incidents by Claims Teams for Jan, Feb, and Mar.
4. Hq, EUCOM, Office of the Chief of Claims, consolidation of Monthly Report of Foreign Claims Commissions for Jan, Feb, and Mar.
5. Interview with Bernard L. Gooch, Fiscal and Control Off, Office of the Chief of Claims, 21 Jun 48.
6. Hq, EUCOM, Office of the Chief of Claims, consolidation of Monthly Reports of Foreign Claims Commissions for Jan, Feb, and Mar.
7. Hq, EUCOM, Chief of Claims, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, exhibit B.
8. Hq, EUCOM, Chief of Claims, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, exhibit A.
9. Hq, EUCOM, Office of the Chief of Claims, consolidation of Monthly Report of Personnel Claims Commissioner to JAG, Washington, for Jan, Feb, and Mar.

Table XII

ACTION BY FOREIGN CLAIMS COMMISSIONS IN ALLIED
AND LIBERATED COUNTRIES

1 January-31 March 1948

Type of Claim	Claims upon which action was taken			Amounts	
	Allowed (a)	Disallowed (b)	Forwarded (c)	Totals Allowed (a)	Disallowed (b)
Traffic	269	70	16	\$64,873.19	\$100,615.87
Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0
Operations of the Army	0	0	0	0	0
Depredation	24	10	4	6,412.20	12,302.90
Miscellaneous	6	6	2	645.29	651.34
Totals	299	86	22	\$71,930.68	\$113,570.11

(a) Includes claims partially allowed

(b) Only claims fully disallowed.

(c) Claims from \$2,500 to \$5,000 to Commander in Chief, EUCOM;
claims above \$5,000 to the Judge Advocate General.

Table XIII

ACTION BY CLAIMS COMMISSIONS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

1 January-31 March 1948

Type of claim	Claims upon which action was taken			Amounts	
	Allowed(a)	Disallowed(b)	Totals	Percentage(c)	Allowed (a) Disallowed(b)
Traffic	1,029	198	1,227	74.14	\$372,261.00 \$494,661.00
Aircraft	1	0	1	0.05	205.00 0
Operations of the					
Army	68	0	68	4.11	6,264.00 1,298.00
Depredation	260	39	299	18.07	131,870.00 141,835.00
Miscellaneous	49	11	60	3.63	21,683.00 29,029.00
Totals	1,407	248	1,655	100.00	\$532,283.00 \$666,823.00

(a) Includes claims partially allowed.

(b) Only claims fully disallowed.

(c) Represents the portion of the total number of claims
. allowed and disallowed which fall into the various types.

Table XIV

ACTION BY PERSONNEL CLAIMS COMMISSION

1 January-31 March 1948

Month	AR 25-100		AR 25-25		Number disapproved	Amount disallowed
	Number Approved	Amount allowed	Number approved	Amount allowed		
January	36	\$ 5,388.10	35	\$10,046.23	6	\$ 3,802.77
February	19	4,774.78	20	6,276.39	5	8,912.39
March	26	6,133.52	27	8,262.02	3	3,792.82
Totals	81	\$16,296.40	82	\$24,584.64	14	\$16,507.98

Chapter XXV

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**

AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command
(Ltr of 25 April 51)*

Chapter XXV

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

1. Office of the WAC Staff Director.

No changes occurred in the mission or administration of the
Office of the WAC Staff Director during the first quarter of 1948. (1) Lt.
Col. Kathleen McClure, WAC Staff Director since July 1946, continued in
her capacity as the general staff representative responsible for policy
recommendations and administrative supervision in all matters pertaining
to the WAC. She remained directly responsible to the Director of Person-
nel and Administration, having authority to communicate directly with
general and special staff members at the director level. Capt. Edith A.
Ayers remained as Deputy WAC Staff Director, having joined the staff in
(2)
September 1947.

2. Strength.

During the first quarter of 1948, 19 WAC officers arrived from

(3)

the United States for assignment in the European Command. The average monthly strength of the Women's Army Corps in the European Command, including both the U.S. Army and Air Forces, was as follows:

(4)

	Jan	Feb	Mar
Officers	217	223	236
Enlisted	1,317	1,285	1,256

3. Movement and Consolidation of WAC Detachments.

Several WAC detachments were consolidated and others were moved to new locations. The 7708th War Crimes Group WAC Detachment and the WAC Detachment of the 2d Constabulary Brigade, both located at Munich, were consolidated and formed into the 7822d SCU WAC Detachment. The WAC Detachment, U.S. Constabulary, moved from Heidelberg with U.S. Constabulary Headquarters to Stuttgart, Germany. In accordance with the plans for moving EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg, an advance cadre of Wacs was established at Heidelberg for the purpose of activating the WAC Detachment for Headquarters, EUCOM (Rear), and to coordinate the movement of personnel from Frankfurt.

(5)

4. Staff Visit.

Lt. Col. Mary L. Milligan, Deputy Director, Women's Army Corps, Washington, arrived in Frankfurt, Germany, on 15 January 1948 for a 45-day tour of WAC installations in the European Command. Her itinerary included the WAC detachments in Frankfurt, Berlin, Munich, Wiesbaden, Bad Nauheim, Giessen, Heidelberg, Bad Tölz, Sonthofen, Oberammergau, Erding,

and Bremerhaven, Germany, and Vienna and Salzburg, Austria. The objective of the tour of all WAC units in the European Command was to observe at first hand the members of the WAC in their assignments in the occupation and to inform the enlisted women regarding the status of legislation in Congress relative to making the WAC a part of the Regular Army and Reserve. (6) Lt. Colonel Milligan's activities included conferences with commanding officers of WAC detachments, the Chief of Staff, the Director of Personnel and Administration, the Headquarters Commandant, and various other officers; visits to offices employing Wacs; conferences with WAC cadre and detachment officers; inspections of WAC billets, messes, day rooms, and recreational facilities; visits to hospitals to see WAC patients; eating meals with enlisted women in WAC or consolidated messes; conferences with WAC officers or enlisted women followed by question and answer periods; individual conferences with enlisted women; and attendance at social functions planned by commanding officers. (7) Lt. Colonel Milligan summed up the results of her tour of all WAC detachments in the European Command at a press conference on 27 February 1948 in which she made the following statement: (8)

In my visits to the various installations in the European Command where WAC detachments are located, I have had the opportunity of conferring with the commanding officers of those installations as well as with many of their staff officers. They have emphasized the fact that the Wacs are already an integral and a necessary part of their command.

These officers have been unanimous in stating their belief that the proposed legislation for women in the Regular Army and Air Force should be passed.

From my observations after talking with approximately 1,500 Wacs and seeing them at work, I feel that the Wacs in the European Command are well trained, capable soldiers, who are sharing with their fellow soldiers the responsibilities of the occupation mission.

5. Employment of Wacs.

A study prepared by the WAC Staff Director in the European Command showed that enlisted women were assigned in all MOS groups with the exception of Gunnery and Gunnery Control. WAC officers were assigned in all but two groups, namely, Command and Combat, and Professional engineering and Related Technical Services. In the majority of cases, the Wacs were assigned in their proper MOS and were satisfied with their jobs. The installations in which they were employed included headquarters, schools, supply depots, general hospitals, a port of embarkation, etc. Of the 1,380 enlisted women and 218 WAC officers in the European Command on 1 January, 57 percent of the officers and 75 percent of the enlisted women were employed in administrative jobs, while the remaining 25 percent of enlisted women were employed in (9) communications, medical, and supply work.

6. Appointment of WAC Warrant Officers.

On 16 January 1948 a letter was issued by EUCOM Headquarters which announced that the Department of the Army had authorized the appointment of WAC Warrant Officers (Junior Grade) to be selected from noncommissioned officers of the first three grades. The quota was worldwide and consisted of 25 applicants to be selected from the U.S. Army and

9 from the U.S. Air Force. As a result of this authorization from women warrant officers, 68 applications from enlisted women in the European Command were forwarded to the Department of the Army for consideration.⁽¹⁰⁾

7. Legislative Status.

The uncertainty with respect to the future of the WAC continued without clarification through the first quarter of 1948. Under the provisions of Public Law 259, enacted by the 80th Congress in July 1947,⁽¹¹⁾ 30 June 1948 was established as the terminal date of the WAC, AUS. A bill entitled "The Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1947" had been passed by the Senate in July 1947, but at the end of the period under review in this history it was still pending before the House Committee on Armed Services and hearings were still being held in the House. In his final report as Chief of Staff, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, who employed 10,000 Wacs in the European Theater during the war, made the following recommendation regarding the WAC: "Congress should take prompt action on legislation to give the Women's Army Corps the permanent status⁽¹²⁾ in the Regular Army it has earned." During a 45-day tour of the European Command in January-February 1948, Lt. Col. Mary L. Milligan, WAC Deputy Director, gave the following main reasons why the Department of the Army had requested Congress to establish the WAC as a part of the⁽¹³⁾ Regular Army and Reserve:

To provide a trained nucleus of women in the Army to be expanded upon in time of national emergency.

To enable the Army to continue experimental and research work in the utilization of women in jobs to be performed in the Army.

To enable the Army to utilize women in those types of jobs that experience has demonstrated they are more adept at performing than men.

To help meet the personnel requirements of the Army.

8. Morale.

During the first quarter of 1948, the Wacs in the European Command were much concerned about their future in the Army or Air Force. Many were very pessimistic with regard to the passage of the hoped-for legislation. The many formal and informal queries made to ascertain the desire of the women to remain in the European Command in a civilian capacity in case the WAC bill failed to pass tended to add to the (14) feeling of unrest among the enlisted women.

9. Athletics.

a. Basketball Tournament. The 1948 WAC Basketball Championship Tournament was held in Munich, Germany, 21-28 February 1948. Ninety-six enlisted women and officers from ten different WAC detachments participated. The tournament was won by the Bremerhaven WAC Detachment, which (15) defeated the Wiesbaden WAC Detachment in the final game.

b. Discontinuance of WAC Athletic Council. On 2 March the WAC Staff Director, Lt. Col. Kathleen McClure, attended the annual meeting of the European Command Athletic Council at Bad Nauheim. At the meeting, which was attended by Athletic Officers of commands, posts, and major

units, it was decided to dissolve the WAC Athletic Council and transfer the responsibility for the WAC and ANC Athletic Program to Post Athletic Officers. WAC athletic activities were thus to be integrated with the over-all athletic program. To avoid the difficulty in getting Wacs released from duty for long tournaments and to give each team experience in competition prior to tournaments, it was also decided to organize leagues and let the teams play during week ends. The winner and runner-up team of each league were to go to the championship tournaments, which were to be of shorter duration than in the past. The WAC detachments were divided into a northern league composed of the WAC detachments of Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, Berlin, and Bremerhaven Military Posts; and a southern league composed of the WAC detachments of Munich, Stuttgart, (16) Erding, Salzburg, and Vienna.

10. Awards and Decorations.

During the period under review, WAC recipients of the Army (17)
Commendation Ribbon included Capt. Ann Duffy and S. Sgt. Mary J. Allaback.

11. Publications.

The history of the Women's Army Corps, with emphasis placed upon the performance of duty by the WAC in the European Command, was published in the TI & E Bulletin of 11 January 1948. On 28 February 1948 the January-February issue of the WAC ETO Bulletin was dispatched to all WAC (18)
units in the European Command.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Organizational Chart and Directory of Key Officers, 31 Mar 48.
2. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, rpt of the WAC Staff Director and TAB D.
3. Ibid.
4. Monthly Report of Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Mar 48, p 4.
5. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, rpt of WAC personnel and administration.
6. EUCOM Press Release No 929, 27 Feb 48.
7. Dept of the Army, P&A Div, Office of the WAC Dir, Washington, 27 Feb 48, memo to Commander in Chief, EUCOM, subj: "Report of Staff Visits to WAC Detachments in European Command 15 January-26 February 1948," p 1.
8. WAC ETO News, Jan-Feb 48, p 4.
9. See memo cited in footnote 7 above; memo to Dir, WAC, Washington, 27 Feb 48, subj: "Staff Visits to European Command."
10. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Jan 48, file AG 210.1 AGP-AGO, subj: "Appointment of Warrant Officers (Junior Grade) WAC AUS"; EUCOM Press Release No 821, 16 Jan 48.
11. EUCOM Press Release No 691, 20 Nov 47.
12. WAC ETO News, Jan-Feb 48, p 3.
13. EUCOM Press Release No 929, 27 Feb 48.
14. See memo cited in footnote 7 above, pp 3-4.
15. WAC ETO News, Jan-Feb 48, p 2.
16. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, rpt of WAC personnel and administration; WAC ETO News, Mar-Apr 48, p 4.
17. WAC ETO News, Jan-Feb 48, p 2.
18. TI & E Bulletin, 11 Jan 48, "Know Your Army: The WAC"; WAC ETO News, Jan-Feb 48.

Chapter XXVI

CHIEF OF TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**

AUTHORITY *Commander in Chief
European Command*

Stg 25 Apr. 51

Chapter XXVI

CHIEF OF TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

1. Changes in Command and Staff Relationships.

On 19 January 1948, the 7700th Troop Information and Education Group, the 7706th American Forces Network Company, and the 7744th Stars and Stripes Unit were assigned to the Office of the Chief of Troop Information and Education, EUCOM. These organizations were at the same time attached to the Military Posts of Frankfurt and Darmstadt for administration and supply. Up to that date these units had been under the operational control of the Chief of Troop Information and Education. Their direct assignment brought them under closer supervision in matters relating to operations and personnel. (1) A change of fundamental importance in the status of the Office of the Chief of Troop Information and Education

was defined in a staff memorandum issued on 17 February 1948. Up to that time, the Chief of Troop Information and Education had been subject to the general staff supervision of the Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division and under the supervision of the Chief of Public Information in matters of editorial policy. The memorandum of 17 February 1948 made the Chief of the Troop Information and Education Service responsible directly to the Chief of Staff for the promulgation of policies governing the conduct of all operations under his control. The chief of the Troop Information and Education Service was directed, however, when promulgating or changing policies relating to the news service of the American Forces Network and Stars and Stripes, to co-ordinate the same with the Chief of Public Information. The Chief of the Troop Information and Education Service was also directed to refer matters of policy relating to attitude research and surveys to the Director of Personnel, and Administration; matters of policy relating to the Troop Information Program and education to the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training; and matters of policy relating to the operations of the Troop Information and Education Depot to the Director of Service, Supply, and Procurement. Thus, the Office of the Chief of Troop Information and Education was no longer under the supervision of any other staff division, and its chief became one of the members of the special staff reporting directly to the Chief of Staff. The purpose of these changes in command and staff relationships was to fix more clearly the responsibility for all phases of the Troop Information and Education Programs in the Chief of the Troop Information and Education Service.

2. Change of Location.

The 7700th Troop Information and Education Group moved in February from Möhringen Kaserne, 5 miles out of Stuttgart, to Bldingen, Oberhesse. The move was completed on 9 February 1948. The Troop Information and Education Staff School was closed for a brief period during the move. The TI & E Bulletin continued to be printed by the Frankfurter Rundschau in Frankfurt.
(3)

3. Key Personnel.

The only change in key personnel occurred on 7 February 1948, when Lt. Col. Thomas M. Tarpley succeeded Col. John E. Adkins, Jr., as Commanding Officer, 7700th Troop Information and Education Group.

OPERATIONS OF THE 7700th TI & E GROUP

4. Education Centers.

Part of the plan for centralizing responsibility for the Troop Information and Education Programs as announced on 17 February 1948 was the appointment of one educational adviser for each military post to act as the special staff officer of the post commander in charge of the educational program. The educational supervisor, selected by and under the technical supervision of the Chief of the Troop Information and Education Service, managed the Education Center of the military post to which he was assigned. This policy brought about improvement in the

execution of the educational program. The total number of enrollees in the Army Education Centers was 29,167.

5. Literacy Training.

For reasons of morale the term "literacy training" was changed to "basic education." Basic education courses were offered in schools in Bremen, Bamberg, Nürnberg, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Berlin, Wetzlar, Munich, and Kitzingen. The Special Army Education Centers at Frankfurt, Munich, and Nürnberg were basic education schools for the entire European Command, and quotas for attendance at them were assigned to major commands.

6. Educational Advisement.

Four lectures on educational advisement were included in the TI&E Staff School curriculum to be attended by educational advisers. To insure up-to-date and proper advisement, all material concerning changes in education and accreditation policies were forwarded to advisers. A conference was held in March 1948 for discussion of problems concerning educational advisement. The conference was attended by chiefs of all branches of the Troop Information and Education Service.

7. USAFI Courses and Tests.

a. The United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) was staffed by 2 officers, 3 enlisted men, 8 Department of the Army civilian employees, 8 British civilians, and 13 Germans and displaced persons. The Instruction Section sent 9,400 letters to students, and 2,123 lessons were graded and returned. Shortage of graders made it impossible to maintain a 24-hour

lesson grading service. Business law and algebra were the most popular college level courses. At high school level, ninth grade English, American history, and review of arithmetic were the most popular liberal arts courses. In the technical field, photography and aviation courses were the most popular. Five hundred and fifty letters from USAFI students and prospective students were received and answered, as well as several hundred telephone calls from students. Twenty-two students enrolled in the university extension course. The active enrollment was 7,239 students in correspondence courses and 6,270 in self-teaching courses, making a total of 13,509 to be compared with 14,107 reported for the fourth quarter of 1947. Intensive advertisement of USAFI courses through posters, radio, press, photography, and mobile units was continued during the first quarter of 1948.

b. The tests in English, typewriting, mathematics, history, and auto mechanics were in the greatest demand. Applications for all types of tests were on the increase, especially General Education Development tests, which increased by 150 over the number reported for the fourth quarter of 1947. In the first three months of 1947, 100 more persons completed end-of-course tests than during the previous quarter. According to orders of the Department of the Army issued in February 1948, a form letter was to be forwarded to the commanding officer when a student had completed the General Education Development test. Two military test reports were forwarded with this letter, one of which went to the Troop Information and Education Officer concerned, who was required to furnish information on the student's educational background to be transcribed on

his qualification card. The Army Air Force directed that, in order to qualify as an applicant for training in civilian institutions, an Air Force officer was required to take Section 5a of the high school level General Education Development test and four parts of the college level test. There was also an increasing demand for college level tests by officers striving to qualify for a competitive tour of duty and by soldiers applying for Officers' Candidate School.

8. The TI & E Bulletin Section.

a. The TI & E Bulletin Section was authorized one officer in addition to the one already assigned. This section, however, continued to operate below its authorized strength. Enlisted men skilled in writing and Germans competent in photography, commercial art, and drafting were still hard to find. During the first quarter of 1948, the "Know Your Army" series was completed and emphasis shifted to the "Know Your Neighbor" series, the European Recovery Program, and the soldier's stake in the occupation. The TI & E Bulletin received more publicity and attention than ever before in Army and Military Government publications, which advertised and reprinted some of the material. News dissemination agencies in the United States continued to publicize some of the outstanding issues of the Bulletin. In addition, the American Forces Network initiated the "TI & E Bulletin on the Air," a program dramatizing the current topic of the publication. To satisfy the demand for additional copies, 5,000 copies of each of the following Bulletins were reprinted: "Know Your Neighbor--The USSR," Parts I and II; "The Communist Menace,"

of the Enlisted Men toward the Army's Reenlistment Campaigns," "Men's Interest and Desires Regarding Recreational Activities," "Attitude of Men toward the VD Program," and "Attitudes of Men toward the Film 'Miracle of Living.'" Among the work in progress was further field research on the report dealing with men's reaction to the reenlistment campaign and preparation of additional reports on the opinion survey of the Army mess. This section continued to operate below its authorized strength.

STARS AND STRIPES

11. Strength.

Strength of Stars and Stripes at the beginning and end of the period under review was as follows:

	<u>1 Jan</u>	<u>31 Mar</u>
Officers	2	3
Enlisted men	38	58
U.S. civilians	105	109
Allied civilians	27	32
Germans and displaced persons		
paid from <u>Stars and Stripes</u>		
funds	1,147	1,308
paid from appropriated funds . .	152	149

Common and skilled labor continued to be difficult to obtain. To attract laborers in some areas it was necessary to advertise material privileges other than the usual noon meal.

12. Organizational Change.

The office of the supervisor was discontinued on 8 March 1948 and its responsibilities were transferred to the offices of the executive manager and the executive officer.

13. Auditing Procedures and Other Financial Matters.

As had been recommended by the auditors representing the Inspector General and the Finance Audit Agency, monthly analyses were prepared on publication costs. The monthly financial statements were improved in other respects so as to present a more accurate picture of current working capital. Much emphasis was placed on frequent auditing of the district offices and 25 such audits were made during the period under review. A new pay-roll procedure for United States and Allied civilian employees was initiated on 1 January 1948 for the purpose of withholding income taxes from the pay of the former. With the re-valuation of the French franc, foreign currency bank accounts were closed and all foreign payments were made through the American Express Company or by checks drawn on the New York account.

14. Circulation.

Stars and Stripes operated 370 newsstands as distribution outlets. The British Army magazine Soldier was sold at these newsstands under a reciprocal agreement providing for the sale of Weekend at British newsstands. Plans were being considered to set up bookstores in the U.S. Zone, the first being scheduled to open in Heidelberg. As an additional service, magazines were delivered to Paris for sale to military personnel there.

Berlin received newspaper and periodical deliveries by truck, making it possible to deliver Stars and Stripes by 10 to 10:30 in the forenoon. Magazine deliveries to Munich were made by train at a cost of approximately \$20 for each boxcar, each of which could transport as much as 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks. A subscription service for unit funds, libraries, clubs, and similar organizations was initiated, offering the opportunity to order various publications through Stars and Stripes for delivery directly to the subscriber by mail.

15. Supply and Procurement.

The maintenance of a steady supply of newsprint was the most serious problem of supply facing Stars and Stripes in the early months of 1948. The critical shortage of coal in the U.S. Zone created a constant threat of interruption in the production of newsprint. Negotiations were under way in March to purchase coal from Czechoslovakia for the use of newsprint mills.

16. Communications.

A teletype circuit was established in the Deutsche Post Telegraph Center at Pfungstadt to operate independently of the commercial companies. This circuit was used only once during the period under review, while the regular overseas facilities were interrupted for a brief period. Other free circuits completed 1,905 messages during the first quarter of 1948. The telephone section completed 27,684 messages, of which 2,954 were long distance calls handled manually. The radio section received 1,233,360 words of news transmitted by radio.

17. Editorial Policy on the Soviet Union.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay and Maj. Gen. Floyd A. Parks, Chief of Public Information Office, Department of the Army, denied that Stars and Stripes was pro-Soviet and anti-American as alleged by U.S. Representative George A. Dondero on 2 March 1948. On 22 March 1948 the Russian news agency, Tass, accused Stars and Stripes of "fomenting anti-Soviet sentiment among American servicemen in Austria." Army officials in Austria defended the paper. Three Soviet correspondents and one photographer visited the newsroom in Pfungstadt on 24 January 1948.

18. Unit Publications.

a. Only 5 of the 17 unit papers in the U.S. Zone were visited during the latter part of 1947, leaving 12 to be visited during the period under review. These visits were completed by mid-February with the exception of a trip to Berlin and Bremerhaven, which were visited in the latter part of March. The purpose of the visits was to meet the staff of the unit publications and to ascertain the circumstances under which publishing activities were carried out. Twelve newspapers were found to have no particular printing problems, but the other five, located in and around Munich, had unsatisfactory arrangements, particularly in regard to the time required to procure engravings.

b. An important activity of the Unit Publication Section was the training of members of the staffs of unit newspapers. The men arrived from their unit paper immediately after pay day and classes began on the second of the month, with lectures on news-story writing, feature writing,

news gathering, interviewing, head construction, and make-up. The lectures were spread over three or four days, interspersed with periods of practice on the various phases. In the second week, the students started training in the editorial office under the supervision of an instructor. During that and the two succeeding weeks, they were brought back, two at a time, to the supervisor's office to do rewriting for Stars and Stripes under immediate supervision. Thus, the supervisor was able to check their progress and to report to their commanding officer on their capabilities at the end of the course. By the time the students returned to their units, they had rewritten a number of stories and headlines, some of them appearing in Stars and Stripes. In addition, the unit publications supervisor combed back issues of their own publication and pointed out to the students improvements which could have been made in these papers. By 31 March 1948, 14 men from 18 unit publications had passed through the Stars and Stripes on-the-job training program. The appearance of many post papers improved as a result of grading of January and February unit publications by a group of Stars and Stripes editors. The supervisor concentrated on improving the headlines and marking errors in each issue and returning the corrected papers to the newly trained editors with a letter which went into greater detail than the mere marginal notes. Through consultation, critiques, and the loan of Stars and Stripes personnel, the Unit Publications Section was responsible for the improvement or launching of nine newspapers in Germany and one in Austria. Fourteen staff members of Stars and Stripes were sent out to unit publications on temporary duty. The newspapers reflecting these

efforts most strongly were: Augsburg Post Times, Bremerhaven Post Reporter, Rhein-Main Gateway, Garmisch Pass Times, Munich American, Nürnberg Post, Stuttgart Post News, Wetzlar Review, Würzburg Post Argus, and Zone Command Austria News.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

19. Strength.

The strength of the American Forces Network (AFN) in the early part of 1948 was 7 officers, 1 warrant officer, 89 enlisted men, 2 enlisted women, 35 American civilians, 7 Allied civilians, and 165 Germans and displaced persons.

20. AFN Shortwave Transmitter.

In March 1948 the operation of the American Forces Network short-wave transmitter in Ismaning, near Munich, was taken over by the State Department and the Radio Division of OMGUS for use in the international information program.

21. Changes in Broadcasting Frequencies.

The basic network structure consisted of four studios located in Frankfurt, Berlin, Bremen, Munich; and seven transmitter sites located in the same cities and in Bayreuth, Stuttgart, and Bremerhaven. After a long period of study and experimentation, the AFN station in Frankfurt, in order to eliminate certain difficulties causing interferences in its

broadcasting operations, changed its frequency from 1,411 to 601 kilocycles. Operation on 601 kilocycles began on 28 February 1948, when the 1,411 kilocycle band was released to the AFN station at Bayreuth, which in turn released its previous frequency of 1,204 kilocycles. Despite the change in frequency the AFN station in Frankfurt continued to receive occasional complaints of poor reception. After investigation, the difficulty was attributed to the bomb-damaged surroundings. Further action for improvement was in progress.

22. Proposed Move of the AFN Studio at Bremen.

In February it was decided to move the AFN studio in Bremen to Bremerhaven. Prior to the move an inspection ordered by General Clay disclosed that the size of the quarters to be occupied by the studio exceeded the space needed and resulted in the decision that the studio, in the interest of economy, would be moved to another location in either Bremen or Bremerhaven. No decision had been reached at the end of March as to the exact location.

23. Proposal to Establish Studio in Stuttgart.

Investigation led to the conclusion that an AFN studio in Stuttgart would be desirable and would help provide a more complete news coverage for correspondents in presenting news summaries over the daily 15-minute "Report from Europe" program. The plan received encouragement from the officials of Stuttgart Military Post and the Public Information Division. The plan was still under consideration at the end of March 1948.

24. The Broadcasting of Special Events.

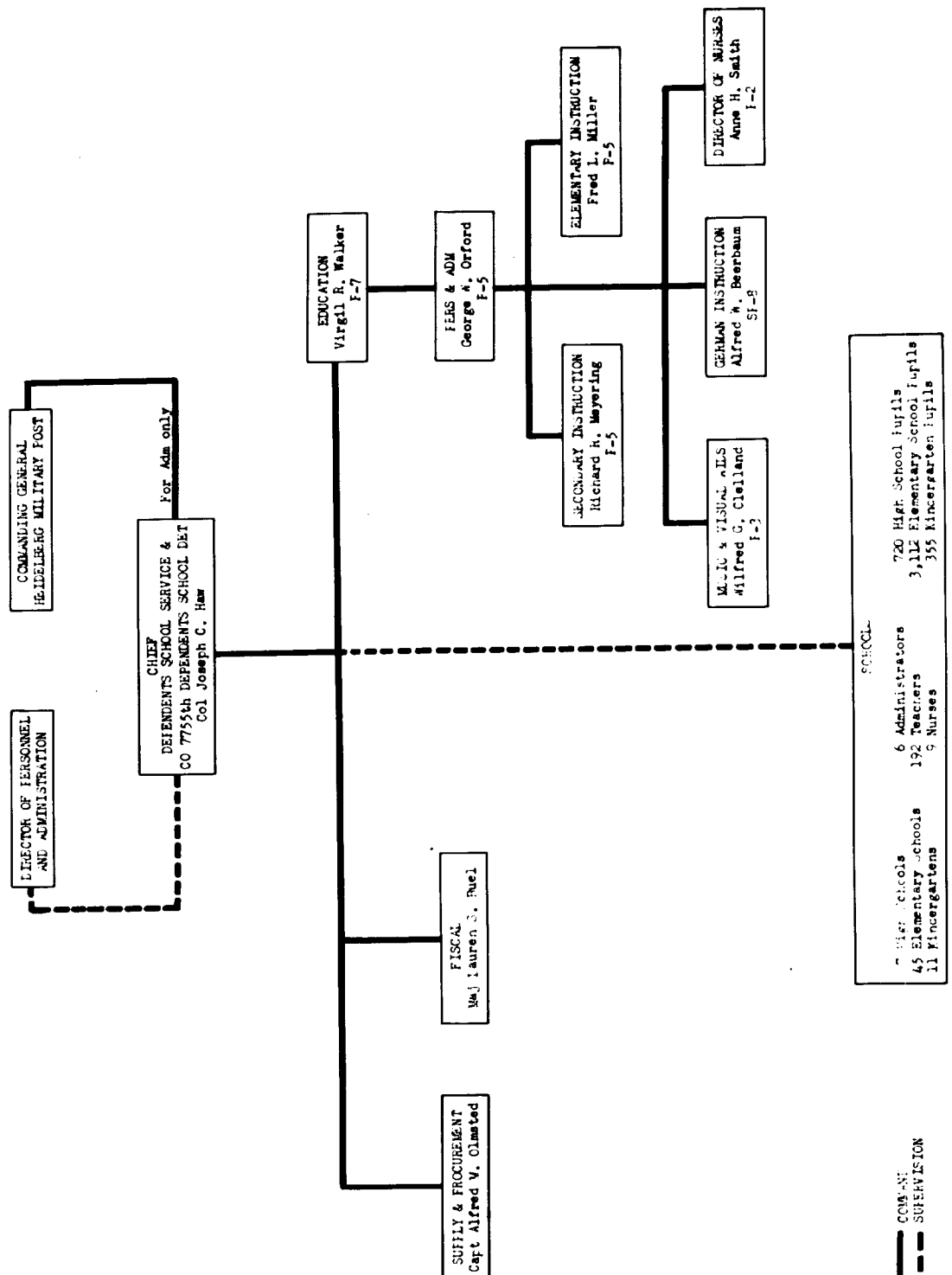
Many special events were covered by AFN during this period. Broadcasts covered football games in the United States received through short wave, EES automobile lotteries, European Command boxing championships, New Year's Eve celebrations through the British Broadcasting Company, the Bamberg Symphony from Munich, an interview with Father Flanagan of Boys Town through the Blue Danube Network, and a speech by President Truman on American foreign policy.

FOOTNOTES

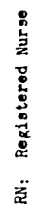
1. Hq, EUCOM, TI&E, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48. This report was relied upon generally in the preparation of this chapter.
2. Staff Memo No 7, EUCOM, 17 Feb 48, subj: "Troop Information and Education Service."
3. Movement Order No 9, Stuttgart Military Post, 26 Jan 48.

ORGANIZATION
LEFENDENTS SCHOOL SERVICE

COMINT
SUPERVISOR



DEPENDENTS SCHOOL SERVICE
ORGANIZATION OF NURSING DEPARTMENT



Chapter XXIV

CHIEF, DEPENDENTS SCHOOL SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: CANCELLED

AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command*

(Ltr of 25 April 1951)

Chapter XXIV

CHIEF, DEPENDENTS SCHOOL SERVICE

ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

1. Organization and Functions.

There was no organizational change within the Dependents School Service during the period 1 January to 31 March 1948. It remained a special staff division of EUCOM Headquarters under the supervision of the Personnel and Administration Division. The operating unit or administrative headquarters, the 7755th Dependents School Detachment, was located in
(1) Heidelberg, Germany. (2) Its mission was as follows:

To supervise the operation of schools for dependent children of U.S. military and civilian personnel within the command.

To disburse and account for all appropriated and non-appropriated funds allocated to the Dependents School Service.

To requisition, issue, maintain, and account for all property authorized the Dependents School Service under existing tables of allowances.

To be responsible for the efficient operation of the Dependents School Service by providing necessary supervisory personnel.

An organization chart of the Dependents School Service is appended to this chapter. (See Chart VI.)

2. Staff.

The Table of Distribution of the 7755th Dependents School Detachment provided for a headquarters organization consisting of 3 officers, 1 enlisted man and 13 United States and Allied civilians. On 1 March 1948 a new civilian personnel authorization for the 7755th Dependents School Detachment became effective. The authorization, issued by Headquarters, Heidelberg Military Post, allowed the employment of 137 United States, Allied, or neutral civilians to be paid out of Department of the Army appropriated funds and 26 Germans or displaced persons to be paid from funds drawn from the German economy. ⁽³⁾ The student-teacher ratio authorized for the European Command was 1 teacher to every 25 students. The actual ratio, however, at the end of 31 March, was 1 teacher to every 22 students. The total number of teachers was 182 for January and 193 for both February and March.

3. Recruitment of Teachers.

Since the school organization operated largely on appropriated funds, the Overseas Branch, Civilian Personnel Division, Department of the

Army, had assumed the responsibility for the procurement of personnel as one of its normal functions. To aid in the recruiting of teachers, George W. Orford, Assistant Director of Education and director of Personnel and Administration of the Dependents School Service, was sent to the United States in a temporary duty status to work with the Department of the Army. Mr. Orford's mission was threefold: to procure personnel, to determine the status of the school budget for the year 1949, and to bring back information regarding procurement procedures for supplies and equipment. As an inducement to teachers to accept positions in the European Command, contracts for one year were offered instead of the customary two years. Another inducement was that teachers on a one-year contract could bring their dependents to the European Command, provided that they agreed to remain not less than one year. This policy was adopted to put the European Command on the same footing as the Far Eastern Command, with which it had to compete in recruiting teachers in the United States. A recruiting team toured the United States, signing on teachers for the school year 1948-49 for all overseas commands. (4)

4. Teachers' Conference.

A conference of teachers was convened to discuss zone-wide problems and experiences at Chiemsee, Germany, between 22 and 24 March. Prominent at the Conference was Murray D. Van Wagoner, Military Governor of Bavaria, who addressed the teachers on the necessity of their helping Germans with whom they came in contact to learn the meaning of democracy. He also emphasized the need for a rehabilitation program to be carried out in

Germany and the need of cooperative action between American and German teachers in the rehabilitation of German communities. This theme was further developed by Alfred W. Beerbaum, Supervisor of the German Department, in his talk entitled "Intercultural Relations." Among the topics discussed by the conference were those dealing with the selection of textbooks, courses of study, athletic schedules, students, promotions and failures, general administrative problems, testing programs and their evaluation, and cooperation between American and German schools.

5. American-German Teacher Relations.

To enhance closer relations between American and German teachers, the teachers of Munich Military Post entertained local German teachers from the Ratbuchenschule. Among the distinguished visitors were: Dr. Fingerle of the Munich Stadtschulrat, Dr. Marion Edman, American supervisor of German teacher training, Dr. Hochett, visiting professor from California, and Gladys Van Arnsdale, an American teacher working on
(5)
German education.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

6. Number and Location of Schools.

The dependents schools in the U.S. Zone of Germany began their second semester on 26 January 1948 with an enrollment of over 4,100 pupils. This included the newly opened Wiesbaden High School with an enrollment of

51 pupils and a staff of four teachers and a superintendent. Previously, dependents of high school age in Wiesbaden attended the Frankfurt High School. (6) In addition to the Wiesbaden High School, which opened on 26 January, three new elementary schools were opened and one was closed during the period under review. The Weiden Elementary School opened on 26 January and the elementary schools in Bidingen and Füssen opened on 16 February. The school closed was the one in Grafenwöhr, where the number of pupils had decreased to a point where a separate school was no longer considered advisable. On 31 March there were 13 kindergartens, 44 elementary, and 7 high schools in the European Command located in the following cities and towns:

Ansbach	Frankfurt (a) (c).	Mannheim (a)
Augsburg	Fritzlar-Bad Wild	Marburg
Bad Kissingen	Fritzlar-Rothwesten	Munich (a) (c)
Bad Nauheim	Fürstenfeldbruck	Münchberg (c)
Bad Tölz	Füssen	Oberpfaffenhofen
Bamberg (a)	Garmisch	Regensburg (a)
Berlin (a) (c)	Giessen (a)	Schwäbisch Hall
Bremen (c)	Hann	Schweinfurt
Bremerhaven (a)	Hedderheim (b)	Sonthofen
Bidingen	Heidelberg (c)	Straubing
Darmstadt (a)	Höchst (a)	Stuttgart
Degerndorf	Karlsruhe	Weiden
Erding	Kaufbeuren	Wetzlar
Erlangen (a)	Landsberg	Wiesbaden (a) (c)
Eschwege	Landshut	Würzburg

- (a) Elementary school and kindergarten
- (b) Kindergarten only
- (c) Elementary and high schools

The distribution of schools among the military posts, as well as the staff (7) and number of pupils, is shown in Table XV. Total enrollment in the dependents schools is shown in Table XVI.

Table XV

STATISTICS OF DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS, 31 MARCH 1948

Military post	Number of schools	Staff			Number of students
		US	German	Nurses	
Augsburg	5	8	8	0	158
Berlin	3	18	15	1	495
Bremerhaven	4	12	11	1	242
Darmstadt	2	3	4	0	96
Frankfurt	9	40	32	1	876
Garmisch	1	2	2	0	28
Heidelberg	5	18	19	1	310
Munich	8	31	28	1	701
Nürnberg	7	17	15	1	352
Regensburg	5	6	7	0	112
Stuttgart	2	8	8	1	201
Wetzlar	7	10	10	0	187
Wiesbaden	3	11	11	1	263
Würzburg	3	6	6	0	113
Totals	64	190	176	8	4,148

Table XVI

ENROLLMENT IN DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS

Week ending	Kindergarten	Elementary	High school	Total
9 Jan 48	330	3,116	730	4,176
16 Jan 48	334	3,123	720	4,187
23 Jan 48	334	3,123	675	4,142
30 Jan 48	355	3,101	714	4,170
6 Feb 48	363	3,101	715	4,179
13 Feb 48	364	3,085	722	4,171
20 Feb 48	366	3,111	720	4,197
27 Feb 48	353	3,106	717	4,176
5 Mar 48	346	3,129	722	4,197
12 Mar 48	337	3,128	711	4,176
19 Mar 48	346	3,106	703	4,155

7. Accreditation of High Schools.

During March the Dependents School Service was officially notified by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the United States of the admission to membership in the association of the five original high schools of the Dependents School Service, namely, Berlin, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich, and Nürnberg. Steps were taken to have the two new high schools in Bremen and Wiesbaden inspected and approved by a representative of the Association and accredited as members.

8. The Secondary Schools.

Successful basketball programs were sponsored and preparations made for interscholastic baseball. To aid in the athletic program, EUCOM Headquarters authorized post commanders to lend assistance to the dependents schools by providing school athletic teams with transportation. (8) Sufficient textbooks were received so that each student was provided with his own set of books. Libraries were enlarged through additions from Special Services and requisitions from the United States.

9. The Elementary Schools.

During this period, Fred L. Miller, Assistant Director of Education and director of elementary education, concentrated on a thorough testing program and the improvement of the elementary school libraries. A series of literature tests based upon the prose and poetry textbooks of the seventh and eighth grades were constructed and sent to the schools

every six weeks. Several hundred carefully selected new library books for the various grade levels, including several sets of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia for the larger schools, were ordered to supplement existing libraries. Teachers' manuals of writing were selected. Teachers received also the last of 14 units covering the study of health in elementary schools, which included a brief outline of physical education and playground activities. The latter was closely related to the health program conducted by Anne H. Smith, Director of Nurses of the Dependents School Service. An organization chart of the Nursing Department is appended to this chapter. (See Chart VII.)

10. Correspondence Courses.

For children of school age living in isolated areas who were unable to attend a dependents school, Calvert School correspondence courses were provided. The number of such courses in use was 60.

11. Parent-Teacher Associations.

Parent-Teacher Associations were organized in several schools. They contributed helpful advice and made monetary contributions for
(9)
various school functions.

12. Teaching Aids.

A number of teaching aids were derived by the Dependents School Service from the surplus supplies of other agencies in the European Command, such as the American Red Cross, the Air Force, Special Services, and the medical services. Among the more than two hundred items procured

in this way were glassware and chemicals used in chemistry and other science classes and many pieces of athletic equipment.

13. Finances.

The status of funds available for the dependents schools and the 7755th Dependents School Detachment was not changed materially during the period under review. To the budget of nonappropriated funds was added \$4,500 for travel expenses of high school athletic teams, thereby increasing the nonappropriated fund budget for the fiscal year to \$290,027. Of this total, 63.6 percent or \$184,552.10 had been obligated by 31 March. Of \$450,000 made available from appropriated funds, 56.9 percent or \$282,854.63 had been obligated by 31 March. Unfilled requisitions for six civil-service teachers kept expenditures below authorizations. Income from tuition paid by parents to the school fund amounted to approximately \$14,500 each month or about 16.7 percent of the annual school budget. The Deputy Chief of Staff approved the retention by the Dependents School Service of surplus nonappropriated funds in the amount of \$83,086.14 until the end of Fiscal Year 1948.

(10)

FOOTNOTES

1. Hq, EUCOM, Dependents School Service, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 1. This report was relied upon extensively in the preparation of this chapter.
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 Feb 48, file AG 352 GPA-AGO, to CG, Heidelberg Military Post, subj: "Mission of the 7755th Dependents School Detachment."
3. Hq, Heidelberg Military Post, EC Form 1-12, file AG 230 HMPPF-1, to CO, 7755th Dependents School Detachment, subj: "Civilian Personnel Authorization."
4. EUCOM Press Release No 794, 6 Jan 48; No 1001, 31 Mar 48.
5. Hq, Munich Military Post, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, pp 35-36.
6. EUCOM Press Release No 844, 26 Jan 48.
7. Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, Mar 48, p 15.
8. Hq, EUCOM, Weekly Directive, No 2, 16 Jan 48, sec IX, subj: "Transportation of Dependents School Athletic Teams."
9. Hq, Garmisch Military Post, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, p 10.
10. Hq, EUCOM, P&A, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 48, sec XI.